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(54) **BICYCLIC HETEROCYCLIC SULFONAMIDE AND SULFONIC ESTER DERIVATIVES**
BICYCLISCHE, HETEROCYCLISCHE SULFONAMIDE UND SULFONSÄUREESTER
DERIVES BICYCLIQUES HETEROCYCLIQUES D'ESTER SULFONIQUE ET DE SULFONAMIDE

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(56) References cited:
JP-A- 5 039 256 **JP-A- 62 000 426**

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- J. Chem. Soc. D, Vol. 22, 1971, PANL G. GASSMAN et al., pp. 1437-8.
- Heterocycles, Vol. 34, No. 12, 1992, MASANOBU TANI et al., pp. 2349-62.
- Tetrahedron Letters, Vol. 30, No. 16, 1989, YASUOKI MURAKAMI et al., pp. 2099-100.

Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a novel sulfonamide or sulfonic ester derivative, a process for the preparation of the derivative, and a drug composition containing the same as an active ingredient.

Prior Art

[0002] Chemotherapeutic agents which have been used in the treatment of cancers include cyclophosphamide as an alkylating agent; methotrexate and fluorouracil as antimetabolites; adriamycin, mitomycin and bleomycin as antibiotics; vincristine and etoposide as drugs derived from plants; and cisplatin as a metal complex. However, these agents are insufficient in antitumor activity, so that the development of a new antitumor agent is eagerly expected.

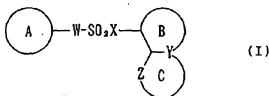
[0003] Further, 2-sulfanylamidoquinoxaline derivatives (US-A4931433) and N-(2-anilino-3-pyridinyl)benzene-sulfonamide derivatives (EP-A472053) have been reported as aromatic sulfonamide antitumor agents. No report has been made on aromatic sulfonic ester antitumor agents.

Disclosure of Invention

[0004] The present invention aims at providing a novel sulfonamide or sulfonic ester derivative which exhibits an excellent antitumor activity and is different from the antitumor agents of the prior art in basic skeleton. The present invention also aims at providing a process for the preparation of the derivative and a drug composition containing the same as an active ingredient.

[0005] In order to achieve the above aims, the inventors of the present invention have intensively studied to find an excellent antitumor agent. As a result of the studies, they have found that a novel heterobicyclic sulfonamide or sulfonic ester derivative exhibits an excellent antitumor activity and is lowly toxic. The present invention has been accomplished on the basis of this finding.

[0006] Namely, the present invention relates to a sulfonamide or sulfonic ester derivative represented by the general formula (I) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof:



(wherein A represents a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring which may be substituted,

B represents a six-membered unsaturated hydrocarbon ring or a six-membered unsaturated heterocycle containing one nitrogen atom as the heteroatom, each of which may be substituted,

C represents a five-membered heterocycle containing one or two nitrogen atoms which may be substituted,

W represents a single bond or a group represented by formula $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$,

X represents a group represented by formula $-\text{N}(\text{R}^1)-$ or oxygen,

Y represents carbon or nitrogen,

Z represents a group represented by formula $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-$ or nitrogen, and

R^1 and R^2 may be the same or different from each other and each represent hydrogen or lower alkyl; with the proviso that (1) the case wherein A is 4-methylbenzene, W is a single bond, X is a group represented by formula $-\text{NH}-$, B is methoxybenzene and C is unsubstituted imidazole and (2) the case wherein A is 4-(acetamido)benzene or 4-aminobenzene, W is a single bond, X is a group represented by formula $-\text{NH}-$, B is unsubstituted benzene and C is unsubstituted pyrazole are excepted.)

[0007] Further, the present invention provides the use of the above compound as a drug.

[0008] Namely, the present invention also relates to a drug composition comprising a pharmacologically effective amount of a sulfonamide or sulfonic ester derivative or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1, and a pharmacologically acceptable carrier; a method for the treatment of a tumor which comprises administering a sulfonamide or sulfonic ester derivative or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1 to a patient in a pharmacologically effective dose; and the use of a sulfonamide or sulfonic ester derivative or a pharm-

cologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1 in the preparation of an antitumor agent.

[0009] In the above general formula (I), A represents "a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring which may be substituted", which refers to an aromatic hydrocarbon ring or an aromatic heterocycle containing at least one of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur atoms, each of which may have one to three substituents thereon. Such aromatic ring defined with respect to A include pyrrole, pyrazole, imidazole, thiophene, furan, thiazole, oxazole, benzene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, pyridazine, naphthalene, quinoline, isoquinoline, phthalazine, naphthyridine, quinoxaline, quinoxaline, cinoline, indole, indoline, indolizine, indazole, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzimidazole, benzopyrazole and benzothiazole. They may have one to three substituents, and when two or three substituents are present, they may be either the same or different from each other. Examples of the substituents include amino which may be substituted with lower alkyl or lower cycloalkyl, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, nitro, mercapto, cyano, lower alkylthio, halogen, groups represented by formula -a-b [wherein a represents a single bond, $-(CH_2)_k$, $-O-(CH_2)_k$, $-S-(CH_2)_k$ or $-N(R^3)-(CH_2)_k$ (wherein k is an integer of 1 to 5, and R^3 represents hydrogen or lower alkyl); and b represents a group represented by formula $-CH_2-d$ (wherein d represents amino which may be substituted with lower alkyl, halogen; hydroxyl, lower alkylthio, cyano or lower alkoxy)], groups represented by formula -a-e-f [wherein a is as defined above; e represents $-S(O)-$ or $-S(O)_2-$; and f represents amino which may be substituted with lower alkyl or lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, trifluoromethyl, $-(CH_2)_m-b$ or $-N(R^4)-(CH_2)_m-b$ (wherein b is as defined above; R^4 represents hydrogen or lower alkyl; and m is an integer of 1 to 5)]; groups represented by formula -a-g-h [wherein a is as defined above; g represents $-C(O)-$ or $-C(S)-$; and h represents amino which may be substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxyl, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, $-(CH_2)_n-b$ or $-N(R^5)-(CH_2)_n-b$ (wherein b is as defined above; R^5 represents hydrogen or lower alkyl; and n is an integer of 1 to 5)]; groups represented by formula -a-N(R⁶)-g-i [wherein a and g are each as defined above; R^6 represents hydrogen or lower alkyl; and i represents hydrogen or lower alkoxy or is as defined with respect to f]; groups represented by formula -a-N(R⁷)-e-f (wherein a, e and f are each as defined above; and R^7 represents hydrogen or lower alkyl); and groups represented by formula $-(CH_2)_j-j-(CH_2)_k-b$ (wherein j represents oxygen or sulfur; b is as defined above; and p and q may be the same or different from each other and are each an integer of 1 to 5).

[0010] When the substituent is an amino group substituted with two alkyl groups, both of the alkyl groups may be combined to form a five- or six-membered ring. Further, when A is a nitrogenous heterocycle having a hydroxyl or mercapto group, this group may be present in the form of an oxo or thioxo group by resonance.

[0011] B represents "a six-membered unsaturated hydrocarbon ring or a six-membered unsaturated heterocycle containing one nitrogen atom as the heteroatom which may be substituted", which refers to benzene or pyridine which may be partially hydrogenated and may have one or two substituents on the ring, the substituents being either the same or different from each other when they have two substituents.

[0012] C represents "a five-membered heterocycle containing one or two nitrogen atoms which may be substituted", which refers to pyrrole, pyrazole or imidazole which may be partially hydrogenated and may have one or two substituents on the ring, the substituents being either the same or different from each other when they have two substituents.

[0013] Examples of the substituents for B and C include halogen, cyano, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxyl, oxo, groups represented by formula $-C(O)-r$ (wherein r represents hydrogen, amino which may be substituted with lower alkyl, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or hydroxyl), amino substituted with lower alkyl, and trifluoromethyl.

[0014] The lower alkyl defined above with respect to R^1 and R^2 and the substituents for A, B and C in the general formula (I) is a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and examples of which include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl (amyl), isopentyl, neopentyl, tert-pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl and 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl, among which methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl and isobutyl are preferable, with methyl, ethyl, n-propyl and isopropyl being still preferable.

[0015] The lower cycloalkyl defined with respect to the substituent for A includes cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. The lower alkoxy defined with respect to the substituents for A, B and C may be one derived from the above lower alkyl and examples thereof include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy and tert-butoxy, among which methoxy and ethoxy are preferable. Further, the halogen defined with respect thereto includes fluorine, chlorine and bromine.

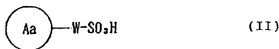
[0016] The sulfonamide or sulfonic ester derivative represented by the general formula (I) may form a salt together with an acid or a base. The present invention also includes salts of the compounds (I). Examples of the salt with an acid include the salts with inorganic acids such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide and sulfuric acid, and those with organic acids such as butyric acid, lactic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, methanesulfonic acid and p-toluenesulfonic acid, while examples of the salt with a base include the salts with inorganic bases such as sodium, potassium and calcium and those with organic bases such as triethylamine, arginine and lysine.

[0017] It is needless to say that the present invention includes hydrates and optical isomers of these compounds, if they are present. Although the compounds of the present invention exhibit a high antitumor activity, the present invention

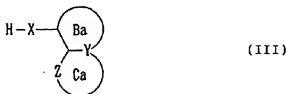
also includes compounds which undergo metabolism such as oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis or conjugation *in vivo* to exhibit an antitumor activity. Further, the present invention also includes compounds which undergo metabolism such as oxidation, reduction or hydrolysis *in vivo* to form the compounds of the present invention.

[0018] Although the compound (I) of the present invention can be prepared by various processes, representative processes for the preparation of the compound (I) will now be described.

1) The compound (I) can be prepared by reacting a sulfonic acid represented by the general formula (II):



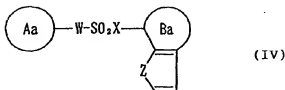
(wherein Aa represents a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring which may have a protected or unprotected substituent; and W is as defined above) or a reactive derivative thereof with a compound represented by the general formula (III):



(wherein Ba represents a six-membered unsaturated hydrocarbon ring or six-membered heterocycle containing one nitrogen atom as the heteroatom, each of which may have a protected or unprotected substituent; Ca represents a five-membered heterocycle containing one or two nitrogen atoms which may have a protected or unprotected substituent; and X, Y and Z are each as defined above).

The reactive derivative of the sulfonic acid (II) may be any conventional one and examples thereof include sulfonyl halide, sulfonic anhydride and N-sulfonylimidazolidine, among which sulfonyl halide is particularly preferable. Although the solvent to be used in the above reaction is not particularly limited, a solvent in which the starting materials are soluble and which is little reactive with the materials is preferably used. Examples of such a solvent include pyridine, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, benzene, ethyl ether, dichloromethane, dimethylformamide and mixtures of two or more of them. When an acid is liberated with the progress of the reaction like in the case of using a halide of the sulfonic acid, it is preferable that the reaction be conducted in the presence of a suitable deacidifying agent. From this standpoint, the use of a basic solvent such as pyridine is particularly preferable. When a neutral solvent is used, a basic substance such as an alkali carbonate or organic tertiary amine may be added. Of course, the solvent usable in the reaction is not limited to those described above. Although the reaction generally proceeds at room temperature, it may be conducted under cooling or heating at need. The reaction time is generally 10 minutes to 20 hours and may be arbitrarily selected in view of the types of the starting materials and reaction temperature.

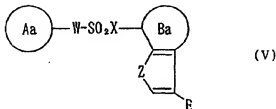
When the obtained product has a protected amino or hydroxyl group, if necessary, the product can be converted into a sulfonamide derivative or a sulfonic ester derivative (I) having a free hydroxyl or amino group by a conventional deblocking method such as treatment with acid or alkali or catalytic reduction. 2) The compound (I) can be prepared by reacting a compound represented by the general formula (IV):



(wherein Aa, Ba, W, X and Z are each as defined above) with a halogenating agent. Examples of the halogenating agent include N-chlorosuccinimide, N-bromosuccinimide, 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, N-bromoacetamide, chlorine and bromine. Although the solvent to be used in the reaction is not particularly limited, examples of the solvent include chloroalkanes such as dichloromethane, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride; chlorinated aromatic compounds such as chlorobenzene and dichlorobenzene; and water-soluble solvents such as dimethylformamide, dioxane, pyridine and acetonitrile. The reaction temperature generally ranges from -50 to 100°C, though it varies depending upon the types of the halogenating agent and the substrate.

When the obtained product has a protected amino or hydroxyl group, if necessary, the product can be converted into a sulfonamide derivative or a sulfonic ester derivative (I) having a free hydroxyl or amino group by a conventional deblocking method such as treatment with acid or alkali or catalytic reduction.

3) The compound (I) can be prepared by reacting a compound represented by the general formula (V):

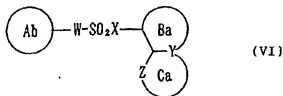


(wherein Aa, Ba, W, X and Z are each as defined above; and E represents a substituent convertible into a cyano group through dehydration) with a dehydrating agent. Examples of such a substituent that convertible into a cyano group through dehydration include (hydroxyimino)methyl and carbamoyl.

Alternatively, the oxime or acid amide may be prepared from the starting material aldehyde or carboxylic acid and may be reacted with a dehydrating agent without being isolated. The dehydrating agent may be any one conventionally used in the synthesis of nitriles and examples thereof include acetic anhydride, thionyl chloride, phosphorus oxychloride, selenium dioxide and 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. Although the solvent to be used in the reaction is not particularly limited, a solvent in which the starting materials are soluble and which is little reactive with them is preferably used, and examples of such a solvent include pyridine, ethyl ether, benzene, dimethylformamide, carbon tetrachloride, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran and mixtures of two or more of them. The reaction temperature generally ranges from -50 to 150°C, though it varies depending upon the types of the dehydrating agent and the substrate.

When the obtained product has a protected amino or hydroxyl group, if necessary, the product can be converted into a sulfonamide derivative or a sulfonic ester derivative (I) having a free hydroxyl or amino group by a conventional deblocking method such as treatment with acid or alkali or catalytic reduction.

4) The compound (I) can be prepared by reacting a compound represented by the general formula (VI):



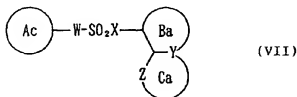
(wherein Ab represents a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring which has a substituent convertible into an amino group through reduction and may have a protected or unprotected substituent; and Ba, Ca, W, X, Y and Z are each as defined above) with a reducing agent. The substituent convertible into an amino group through reduction includes nitro, nitroso, hydroxyamino and azo groups.

Although the reduction can be conducted by any conventional process for reducing a nitro group, it is preferably conducted by catalytic reduction using palladium-carbon or platinum oxide as the catalyst or reduction using an acid together with zinc, iron or tin. The catalytic reduction is generally conducted in an organic solvent such as methanol, tetrahydrofuran or dimethylformamide under normal or elevated pressure.

When the obtained product has a protected hydroxyl group, if necessary, the product can be converted into a sulfonamide derivative or a sulfonic ester derivative (I) having a free hydroxyl group by a conventional deblocking

method such as treatment with acid or alkali or catalytic reduction.

5) The compound (I) can be prepared by reacting a compound represented by the general formula (VII):



(wherein Ac represents a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring which has a leaving group on the ring or the substituent and may have a protected or unprotected substituent; and Ba, Ca, W, X, Y and Z are each as defined above) with a nucleophile. The leaving group includes halogen, methanesulfonyloxy and p-toluenesulfonyloxy groups. The nucleophile includes amines, alcohols and thiols. The alcohol or thiol may be used in the form of a salt with an alkali metal or the like. Although the solvent to be used in the reaction is not particularly limited, a solvent in which the starting materials are soluble and which is little reactive with them is preferably used. Examples of such a solvent include tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethylformamide and water. The reaction temperature generally ranges from -50 to 150°C, though it varies depending upon the type of the substrate.

[0019] When the obtained product has a protected amino or hydroxyl group, if necessary, the product can be converted into a sulfonamide derivative or a sulfonic ester derivative (I) having a free hydroxyl or amino group by a conventional deblocking method such as treatment with acid or alkali or catalytic reduction.

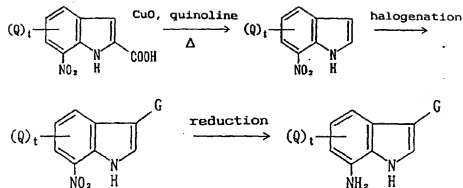
[0020] Then, the preparation of the starting compound (II) and reactive derivative thereof and (III) will be described.

[0021] The starting compound (II) and reactive derivative thereof include both of known compounds and novel compounds. These novel compounds can be each prepared by applying one of the processes which have already been reported for the preparation of known compounds or combining two or more of the processes. For example, processes described in Chem. Ber., 90, 841 (1957), J. Med. Chem., 6, 307 (1963), J. Chem. Soc. (c), 1968, 1265, Chem. Lett., 1992, 1483, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 59, 1837 (1937), J. Med. Chem., 23, 1376 (1980), J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 375 (1948) and J. Am. Chem. Soc., 78, 2171 (1956) can be applied to the preparation of novel sulfonyl chlorides.

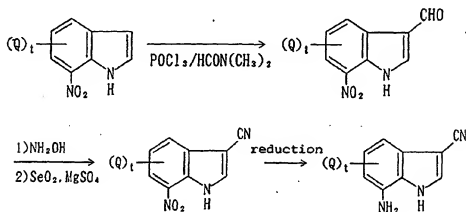
[0022] The starting compound (III) also includes both of known compounds and novel compounds. The starting compound (III) wherein H-X- is amino (H₂N-) can be prepared by reducing the corresponding nitro compound by a conventional process for reducing a nitro group. This reduction is preferably conducted catalytically with palladium-carbon as the catalyst or by using powdery zinc and hydrochloric acid. The catalytic reduction can be generally conducted in an organic solvent such as methanol, tetrahydrofuran or dimethylformamide under normal or elevated pressure.

[0023] The starting compound (III) wherein H-X- is hydroxyl (HO-) can be prepared by diazotizing the above amino compound and hydrolyzing the resulting diazo compound.

[0024] When the starting compound is novel compound, it can be prepared by applying one of the processes which have already been reported for the preparation of known compounds, or combining two or more of such processes. For example, a novel starting compound can be prepared by applying the process described in Can. J. Chem., 42, 1235 (1964), Chem. Abst., 59, 8855f (1963) or Tetrahedron Lett., 30, 2129 (1989) through the following reaction routes:

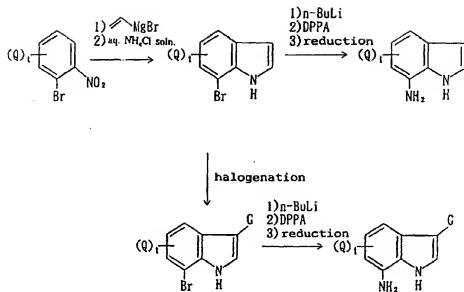
reaction scheme 1

wherein Qs are the same or different from each other and each represents a substituent; G represents halogen and t is an integer of 0 to 2.

reaction scheme 2

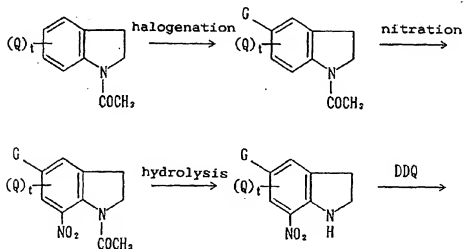
wherein Q and t are each as defined above.

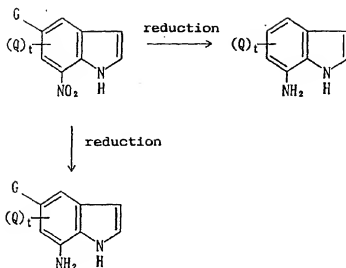
reaction scheme 3



wherein Q, G and t are each as defined above; and DPPA refers to diphenylphosphoryl azide.

reaction scheme 4





wherein Q, G and t are each as defined above; and DDQ refers to 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone.

[0025] When the compound of the present invention is used as a drug, it is administered orally or parenterally. Although the dose thereof varies depending upon the extent of symptom; the age, sex, weight and sensitivity of a patient; the method, timing and interval of administration; the properties, dispensing and type of pharmaceutical preparation; the type of an active ingredient and so forth and therefore is not particularly limited, the dose per adult a day is 10 to 6000 mg, preferably about 50 to 4000 mg, still preferably 100 to 3000 mg, which is generally administered in 1 to 3 portions a day.

[0026] A solid preparation for oral administration is prepared by adding a filler and, if necessary, a binder, disintegrator, lubricant, color and/or corrigent to an active ingredient and shaping the obtained mixture into a tablet, coated tablet, granule, fine granule, powder or capsule by the conventional process.

[0027] Examples of the filler include lactose, corn starch, sucrose, glucose, sorbitol, crystalline cellulose and silicon dioxide; those of the binder include polyvinyl alcohol, ethylcellulose, methylcellulose, acacia, hydroxypropylcellulose and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; those of the lubricant include magnesium stearate, talc and silica; those of the color include those authorized as pharmaceutical additives; and those of the corrigent include cocoa powder, menthol, aromatic powder, mentha oil, borneol and powdered cinnamon bark. Of course, the tablet and granule may be suitably coated with sugar, gelatin or the like, if necessary.

[0028] An injection is prepared by adding a pH regulator, buffer, suspending agent, solubilizing agent, stabilizer, isotonicizing agent and/or preservative to an active ingredient at need and forming the obtained mixture into an injection for intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration by a conventional process. If necessary, the prepared injection may be freeze-dried by a conventional process.

[0029] Examples of the suspending agent include methylcellulose, Polysorbate 80, hydroxyethylcellulose, acacia, tragacanth powder, sodium carboxymethylcellulose and polyoxyethylene sorbitan monoaurate.

[0030] Examples of the solubilizing agent include polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil, Polysorbate 80, nicotinamide, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monoaurate, macrogol and ethyl ester of castor oil fatty acid.

[0031] Examples of the stabilizer include sodium sulfite and sodium metasilfite; and those of the preservative include methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate, sorbic acid, phenol, cresol and chlorocresol.

[0032] Pharmacological Experimental Examples will now be described to illustrate the effect of the compound of the present invention, wherein 2-sulfanylamido-5-chloroquinoline (CQS; Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 62-426), which is a known heterobicyclic sulfonamide, was used as the control for the evaluation of the effect.

Experimental Example 1

In vitro antitumor test against colon 38 cells (mouse colon cancer cells)

[0033] 2.5×10^5 (0.1 ml) of colon 38 cells suspended in RPMI1640 medium (a product of Sanko Junyaku) containing 10% of fetal bovine serum, penicillin (100 units/ml), streptomycin (100 µg/ml), mercaptoethanol (5×10^{-5} M) and sodium

pyruvate (1 mM) were inoculated in each well of a 96-well flat-bottomed microplate, and cultured in an incubator containing 5% of carbon dioxide at 37°C for one day.

[0034] A test compound according to the present invention was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide in a concentration of 20 mg/ml and the resulting solution was diluted with 10% fetal bovine serum/RPMI1640 medium to a concentration of 200 µg/ml. The resulting solution was diluted with 10% fetal bovine serum/RPMI1640 medium to prepare 3-fold serial dilutions with the maximum concentration being 200 µg/ml. The obtained dilutions were each poured into the well of the above-described culture plate in an amount of 0.1 ml. The resulting plate was cultured at 37°C in an incubator containing 5% of carbon dioxide for 3 days.

[0035] Thereafter, a solution of MTT[3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide] (having a concentration of 3.3 mg/ml) was added to each well in an amount of 0.05 ml. The resulting mixtures were further incubated for 2 hours. The supernatant was removed from each well by suction. Formed formazan was dissolved in 0.1 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide. The absorbance at 540 nm was determined with a microplate reader and the absorbance was taken as an index of the number of viable cells. The inhibitory ratio of the test compound was calculated according to the following formula to determine the IC₅₀ of the test compound, with the IC₅₀ referring to the concentration at which 50% of mouse colon 38 cells are inhibited:

$$\text{inhibitory ratio (\%)} = \frac{C - T}{C} \times 100$$

T: absorbance of well containing a test compound

C: absorbance of well containing no test compound

[0036] The IC₅₀ values thus determined are given in Tables 1-1 and 1-2.

Table 1-1

In vitro antitumor test against colon 38 cells			
Compd. (Ex. No.)	IC ₅₀ (µg/ml)	Compd. (Ex. No.)	IC ₅₀ (µg/ml)
2	0.54	36	0.11
3	0.23	37	0.19
4	0.26	38	0.57
6	0.17	40	0.27
7	0.22	41	0.57
8	0.09	42	0.25
10	0.13	43	0.47
13	0.63	45	0.44
14	0.23	46	0.47
15	0.35	47	0.22
17	0.13	48	0.23
18	0.11	49	0.32
19	0.10	50	0.22
21	0.12	51	0.09
22	0.69	52	0.14
23	0.13	53	0.12
24	0.09	54	0.51
26	0.17	55	0.59
27	0.10	56	0.20
28	0.12	57	0.66
29	0.19	59	0.54
32	0.17	60	0.08
33	0.10	61	0.24
34	0.14	62	0.18
35	0.14	63	0.12

Table 1-2

In vitro antitumor test against colon 38 cells			
Compd. (Ex. No.)	IC ₅₀ (μg/ml)	Compd. (Ex. No.)	IC ₅₀ (μg/ml)
64	0.23	74	0.36
65	0.20	75	0.28
67	0.87	77	0.17
68	0.57	78	0.26
69	0.47	79	0.09
70	0.42	80	0.19
71	0.23	81	0.25
72	0.15	83	0.27
73	0.11	CQS	2.0

Experimental Example 2

In vivo antitumor test against colon 38 (mouse colon cancer)

[0037] About 75 mg of colon 38 was subcutaneously transplanted to the flank of each BDF₁ mouse (aged 7 weeks, female). A test compound according to the present invention was suspended in a physiological saline containing 3.5% of dimethyl sulfoxide and 6.5% of Tween 80 and the obtained suspension was intraperitoneally administered to the mice in a predetermined dose once a day for 8 days from the next day of transplantation. On the other hand, only a physiological saline containing 3.5% of dimethyl sulfoxide and 6.5% of Tween 80 was intraperitoneally administered to the mice of the control group. The control group was composed of ten mice, while each treated group was composed of six mice.

[0038] On the 21st day after the transplantation, the tumor was extirpated from each mouse to determine its weight. The tumor growth inhibition ratio was determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Growth inhibition ratio (\%)} = \frac{C - T}{C} \times 100$$

T: average weight of tumor of the treated group

C: average weight of tumor of the control group

[0039] The results are given in Table 2.

Table 2

In vivo antitumor test against colon 38			
Compd. (Ex. No.)	Dose (mg/kg/day)	Growth inhibition ratio (%)	Survival rate on the day of judgement (the 21st day)
3	50	94	100
10	50	94	100
17	50	94	100
29	50	97	100
42	50	98	100
CQS	200	53	100

Experimental Example 3

In vivo antitumor test against HCT116 (human colon cancer)

[0040] HCT116 (5 to 8×10^6) was subcutaneously transplanted to the flank of each nude mouse (BALB/c-nu/nu, aged 7 to 8 weeks, female). A test compound according to the present invention was suspended in a physiological saline containing 3.5% of dimethyl sulfoxide and 6.5% of Tween 80 and the obtained suspension was intraperitoneally administered to the mice treated above once a day in a predetermined dose for 4 days after the time at which the tumor volume had increased to about 100 mm^3 , which was about 7 days after the transplantation. On the other hand, only a physiological saline containing 3.5% of dimethyl sulfoxide and 6.5% of Tween 80 was intraperitoneally administered to the mice of the control group. The control group was composed of ten mice, while each treated group was composed of five mice. On the 21st day after the initiation of administration, the tumor was extirpated from each mouse to determine its weight. The tumor growth inhibition ratio was determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Growth inhibition ratio (\%)} = \frac{C - T}{C} \times 100$$

T: average weight of tumor of the treated group

C: average weight of tumor of the control group

[0041] The results are given in Table 3.

Table 3:

<u>In vivo antitumor test against HCT116</u>			
Compd. (Ex. No.)	Dose (mg/kg/day)	Growth inhibition ratio (%)	Survival rate on the day of judgement (the 21st day)
4	100	97	100
19	50	88	100
21	100	95	100
23	100	87	100
28	100	77	100
29	100	80	100
33	50	74	100
37	100	93	100
46	50	84	100
53	50	86	100
72	100	87	100
73	50	78	100
CQS	200	33	100

[0042] As apparent from the results of the above Experimental Examples, the compounds of the present invention exhibit such an excellent antitumor activity as to be useful as an antitumor agent.

Example

[0043] Preparative Examples with respect to the preparation of the starting compounds used in preparing the compounds of the present invention and Examples with respect to the representative compounds according to the present invention will now be described, though the present invention is not limited to them.

Preparative Example 1

7-Bromo-1H-indole

[0044]



[0045] A 1.0M solution (100 ml) of vinylmagnesium bromide (100 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran was added to 250 ml of a solution of 5.05 g (25 mmol) of 2-bromonitrobenzene in tetrahydrofuran at -40°C in a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting mixture was stirred as such for 40 minutes and poured into 500 ml of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride. The obtained mixture was extracted with ethyl ether. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 2.89 g of the title compound.

[0046] ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.56(1H, dd, J=2.9, 1.8Hz), 6.94(1H, t, J=7.8Hz), 7.30(1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 7.40(1H, t, J=2.9Hz), 7.56(1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 11.16-11.46(1H, br m)

Preparative Example 2

7-Amino-1H-indole

[0047]



[0048] A 2.5M solution (16.5 ml) of n-butyllithium (41.3 mmol) in hexane was dropped into 50 ml of a solution of 2.70 g (13.8 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 1 in tetrahydrofuran at -70°C in a nitrogen atmosphere. The obtained mixture was stirred at -70°C for 15 minutes and at -20 to -10°C for 30 minutes. The resulting mixture was cooled to -70°C again, followed by the dropwise addition of 3.9 ml (18 mmol) of diphenylphosphoryl azide. The obtained mixture was stirred at -70°C for one hour and at -40°C for one hour. 22.3 ml of a 3.4M solution of sodium bis (2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride (75.8 mmol) in toluene was added to the resulting mixture at -40°C. The obtained mixture was stirred at -30 to -20°C for 30 minutes and at room temperature for 30 minutes, followed by the addition of a phosphate buffer of pH7.0. The resulting mixture was filtered to remove insolubles and the filtrate was extracted with ethyl ether. The organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of common salt successively, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 1.29 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 5.01(2H, br s), 6.25-6.33(2H, m), 6.70(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.3Hz), 6.78(1H, dd, J=7.9, 0.7Hz), 7.23(1H, t, J=2.7Hz), 10.48-10.72(1H, br m)

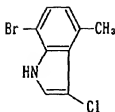
[0049] The following starting compounds were each prepared from 2-bromonitrobenzene derivatives in a similar manner to that of Preparative Examples 1 and 2.

- 7-Amino-4-methoxy-1H-indole,
- 7-Amino-4-bromo-1H-indole.

Preparative Example 3

7-Bromo-3-chloro-4-methyl-1H-indole

[0050]



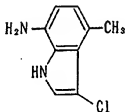
[0051] N-Chlorosuccinimide (4.0 g, 30.0 mmol) was added to 250 ml of an acetonitrile solution of 5.8 g (27.6 mmol) of 7-bromo-4-methyl-1H-indole prepared from 2-bromo-5-methylnitrobenzene in a similar manner to that of Preparative Example 1. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, followed by the addition of 50 ml of a 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 6.7 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ(ppm): 2.74(3H, s), 6.75-7.26(3H, m), 8.23(1H, br s)

Preparative Example 4

7-Amino-3-chloro-4-methyl-1H-indole

[0052]



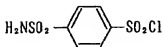
[0053] In a similar manner to that of Preparative Example 2, the title compound (2.6 g) was prepared from 6.37 g (26.1 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 3.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ(ppm): 2.70(3H, s), 6.39-7.14(3H, m), 8.15(1H, br s)

Preparative Example 5

4-Sulfamoylbenzenesulfonyl chloride

[0054]

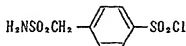


[0055] 4-Aminobenzenesulfonamide (6.4 g, 37.2 mmol) was added to a mixture comprising 12.5 ml of water and 6.3 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The obtained mixture was stirred, followed by the dropwise addition of a saturated aqueous solution of 2.56 g (37.1 mmol) of sodium nitrite at 0°C or below. The obtained reaction mixture was added to an acetic acid solution saturated with sulfur dioxide (prepared by saturating 35 ml of acetic acid with sulfur dioxide and adding 1.5 g of cupric chloride dihydrate to the resulting solution) under cooling with ice and stirring. After 10 minutes, the reaction mixture was poured onto ice-water to give a precipitate. This precipitate was recovered by filtration, washed with water and dissolved in tetrahydrofuran. The obtained solution was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness to give 3.5 g of the title compound.

Preparative Example 6

4-(Sulfamoylmethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride

[0056]



[0057] 4-Nitrophenylmethanesulfonamide (5.0 g, 23.1 mmol) was suspended in 90% of acetic acid and hydrogenated in the presence of palladium-carbon at ordinary temperature under normal pressure. The resulting reaction mixture was filtered to remove the catalyst and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give 4.3 g of 4-aminophenylmethanesulfonamide. This product was added to a mixture comprising 40 ml of water and 4.1 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The obtained mixture was stirred, followed by the dropwise addition of a saturated aqueous solution of 1.63 g (23.6 mmol) of sodium nitrite at 0°C or below. The reaction mixture was added to an acetic acid solution saturated with sulfur dioxide (prepared by saturating 30 ml of acetic acid with sulfur dioxide and adding 0.97 g of cupric chloride dihydrate to the resulting solution) under cooling with ice and stirring. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 40 minutes and poured onto ice-water. The obtained mixture was saturated with common salt and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to dryness to give 1.7 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 4.26(2H, s), 7.32(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.59(2H, d, J=8.4Hz)

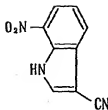
[0058] The following compounds were each prepared in a similar manner to that of Preparative Example 5 or 6.

- 4-(N-Methylsulfamoyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 4-(N-Ethylsulfamoyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 4-(N-Methoxysulfamoyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 4-[(Methanesulfonamido)methyl]benzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 4-(N-Methylmethanesulfonamido)benzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 4-(1-Pyrrolidinylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 4-(1-Pyrrolidinylcarbonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 3-Cyanobenzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 4-(Methylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride,
- 4-[(N-Methylmethanesulfonamido)methyl]benzenesulfonyl chloride.

Preparative Example 7

3-Cyano-7-nitro-1H-indole

[0059]



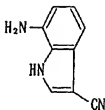
[0060] 3-Formyl-7-nitro-1H-indole (10.15 g, 53.4 mmol) was dissolved in 150 ml of dimethylformamide, followed by the addition of 3.93 g (56.0 mmol) of hydroxylamine hydrochloride and 4.5 ml (55.6 mmol) of pyridine. The obtained mixture was stirred under heating at 70 to 80°C for 2 hours, followed by the addition of 6.3 g (56.8 mmol) of selenium dioxide and about 5 g of magnesium sulfate. The obtained mixture was kept at 70 to 80°C under heating for 2.5 hours and filtered to remove insolubles. The filtrate was concentrated. Water was added to the concentrate to precipitate crystals, which were recovered by filtration, washed with water and ethyl ether successively, and dissolved in a tetrahydrofuran/acetone mixture. The obtained mixture was filtered to remove insolubles, and the filtrate was concentrated, followed by the addition of ethyl acetate. The crystals thus precipitated were recovered by filtration to give 8.61 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 7.48(1H, t, J=8.1Hz), 8.17(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 8.27(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 8.47(1H, s), 12.70-13.00(1H, br)

Preparative Example 8

7-Amino-3-cyano-1H-indole

[0061]



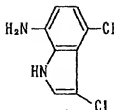
[0062] The compound (2.80 g, 15.0 mmol) prepared in Preparative Example 7 was suspended in 100 ml of methanol and hydrogenated in the presence of palladium-carbon at ordinary temperature under normal pressure. After the removal of the catalyst by filtration, the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give 2.31 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 5.32, 5.34(2H, s+s), 6.47(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 6.81(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 6.94(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.5Hz), 8.13(1H, s), 11.55-11.90(1H, br)

Preparative Example 9

7-Amino-3,4-dichloro-1H-indole

[0063]



[0064] 7-Bromo-4-chloro-1H-indole prepared from 2-bromo-5-chloronitrobenzene in a similar manner to that of Preparative Example 1 was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Preparative Example 3. The obtained product was converted into the title compound by replacing the bromo group with an amino group in a similar manner to that of Preparative Example 2.

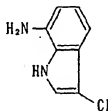
¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 5.26(2H, s), 6.29(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 6.74(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.45-7.51(1H, m), 11.08-11.27(1H, m)

7-Amino-4-tert-butyl(dimethylsilyloxy-3-chloro-1H-indole was prepared in a similar manner to that described above.

Preparative Example 10

7-Amino-3-chloro-1H-indole

[0065]



[0066] 7-Nitro-1H-indole (1.076 g, 6.64 mmol) was dissolved in 30 ml of acetonitrile, followed by the addition of 920 mg (6.89 mmol) of N-chlorosuccinimide. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for 36 hours. A saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate was added to the resulting mixture to form a precipitate. The precipitate was recovered by filtration and washed with water to give 1.2 g of powdery 3-chloro-7-nitro-1H-indole. This powder (863 mg, 4.39 mmol) was suspended in 10 ml of ethanol, followed by the addition of 4.95 g (21.9 mmol) of stannous chloride dihydrate and 100 μl of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The obtained mixture was heated under reflux for 30 minutes, followed by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate. The obtained mixture was filtered to remove insolubles. Ethyl acetate was added to the filtrate to conduct extraction. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 490 mg of the title compound.

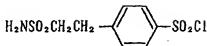
[0067] The title compound was also prepared by hydrogenating 3-chloro-7-nitro-1H-indole in the presence of a platinum-carbon catalyst at ordinary temperature under normal pressure.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 5.14(2H, s), 6.36(1H, dd, J=7.5, 1.0Hz), 6.68(1H, dd, J=7.9, 0.73Hz), 6.81(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.5Hz), 7.39(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 10.85(1H, br s)

Preparative Example 11

4-(2-Sulfamoyl(ethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride

[0068]



[0069] 2-Phenylethanesulfonamide (1.3 g, 7.3 mmol) was added to 2.4 g (36.5 mmol) of chlorosulfonic acid under cooling with ice in 20 minutes. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for 90 minutes and poured onto ice-water. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of common salt successively, dried over magnesium sulfate and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent, thus giving 1.6 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.97-3.02(2H, m), 3.21-3.26(2H, m), 7.21(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.53(2H, d, J=8.4Hz)

[0070] The following compounds were each prepared in a similar manner to that described above.

4-[2-(Methylsulfonyl)ethyl]benzenesulfonyl chloride,

4-[2-(N-Methylmethanesulfonamido)ethyl]benzenesulfonyl chloride,

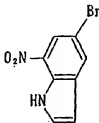
4-[2-(Methanesulfonamido)ethyl]benzenesulfonyl chloride,

4-(N-Methylacetamido)benzenesulfonyl chloride.

Preparative Example 12

5-Bromo-7-nitro-1H-indole

[0071]

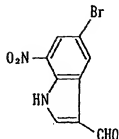


[0072] 1-Acetyl-5-bromo-7-nitroindoline (5.05 g, 17.7 mmol) was added to a mixture comprising 6 ml of ethanol and 40 ml of 6N hydrochloric acid. The obtained mixture was heated under reflux for 3 hours, neutralized with sodium carbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 4.13 g of 5-bromo-7-nitroindoline. This compound (301 mg, 1.24 mmol) was added to 10 ml of toluene, followed by the addition of 580 mg (2.55 mmol) of 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone. The obtained mixture was refluxed by heating under stirring for 3.5 hours and filtered to remove insolubles. The filtrate was concentrated and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 252 mg of the title compound.

Preparative Example 13

5-Bromo-3-formyl-7-nitro-1H-indole

[0073]



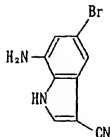
[0074] Phosphorus oxychloride (210 mg, 1.4 mmol) was added to 1.0 g (14 mmol) of dimethylformamide in a nitrogen atmosphere at 0°C. The obtained mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, followed by the addition of 240 mg (1.0 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 12 at 0°C. The obtained mixture was stirred at 0°C for 20 minutes and at 100°C for 30 minutes, cooled with ice and poured onto ice-water. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, while the pH of the mixture was kept at 7 to 8 by the addition of a 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. The precipitate thus formed was recovered by filtration and purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 239 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 8.31(1H, d, J=1.8Hz), 8.55(1H, s), 8.65(1H, d, J=1.8Hz), 10.05(1H, s), 12.89(1H, br s)

Preparative Example 14

7-Amino-5-bromo-3-cyano-1H-indole

[0075]



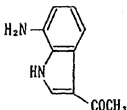
[0076] 5-Bromo-3-cyano-7-nitro-1H-indole (214 mg, 0.8 mmol) prepared from the compound prepared in Preparative Example 13 in a similar manner to that of Preparative Example 7 was dissolved in a mixture comprising 10 ml of methanol and 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran and hydrogenated in the presence of platinum oxide at 3.0 kg/cm² of hydrogen. The catalyst was filtered out and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give 189 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 5.68-5.71(2H, m), 6.60(1H, d, J=2.0Hz), 6.91(1H, d, J=2.0Hz), 8.16(1H, s)

Preparative Example 15

3-Acetyl-7-amino-1H-indole

[0077]

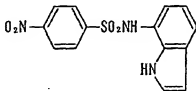


[0078] A 1.0M solution (11 ml) of dimethylaluminum chloride (11 mmol) in hexane was added to 50 ml of a solution of 1.2 g (7.5 mmol) of 7-nitro-1H-indole in dichloromethane at 0°C in a nitrogen atmosphere, followed by the addition of 2.1 ml (29.5 mmol) of acetyl chloride at 0°C. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, followed by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride. The precipitate thus formed was recovered by filtration and washed with hot ethanol sufficiently. The washings and the filtrate were combined and concentrated. Water was added to the residue and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of common salt, dried over magnesium sulfate and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 3-acetyl-7-nitro-1H-indole. This product was dissolved in 100 ml of methanol and hydrogenated in the presence of palladium-carbon at ordinary temperature under normal pressure. After the removal of the catalyst by filtration, the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give 790 mg of the title compound.

Example 1

N-(1H-Indol-7-yl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide

[0079]



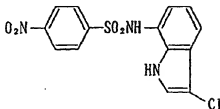
[0080] The compound (1.50 g, 11.3 mmol) prepared in Preparative Example 2 was dissolved in 40 ml of pyridine. 2.57 g (11.6 mmol) of 4-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride was added to the obtained solution at room temperature under stirring. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. Ethyl acetate and 0.2N hydrochloric acid were added to the obtained residue. The organic phase was recovered, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. The obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 3.50 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.42(1H, dd, J=2.8, 2.0Hz), 6.66(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.83(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.31(1H, dd, J=3.2, 2.8Hz), 7.36(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.94-8.02(2H, m), 8.30-8.38(2H, m), 10.23(1H, s), 10.74-10.87(1H, m)

Example 2

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide

[0081]



[0082] The compound (8.98 g, 28.3 mmol) prepared in Example 1 was dissolved in a mixture comprising 280 ml of dichloromethane and 7 ml of dimethylformamide, followed by the addition of 4.16 g (31.2 mmol) of N-chlorosuccinimide in a nitrogen atmosphere under stirring. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours, followed by the addition of 50 ml of water. The obtained mixture was concentrated to about 80 ml, followed by the addition of ethyl acetate and 0.2N hydrochloric acid. The organic phase was recovered, washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of common salt successively, dried over magnesium sulfate, and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. The obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 7.98 g of the title compound.

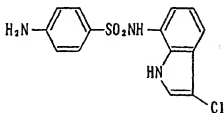
M.p.: 199.5 to 200.5°C (recrystallized from chloroform)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.72(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.31(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.47-7.53 (1H, m), 7.92-8.02(2H, m), 8.30-8.41(2H, m), 10.33(1H, s), 11.07-11.22(1H, m)

Example 3

4-Amino-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0083]



[0084] The compound (7.98 g, 22.7 mmol) prepared in Example 2 was dissolved in 220 ml of methanol. The obtained solution was refluxed by heating under stirring. 10 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 7.40 g of powdery zinc were added to the resulting solution three times at intervals of 10 minutes. The obtained mixture was refluxed for 10 minutes, cooled, neutralized with a large excess of sodium hydrogencarbonate, and filtered to remove insolubles. The filtrate was concentrated and the obtained residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The obtained solution was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, a 2N aqueous solution of sodium carbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of common salt successively, dried over magnesium sulfate and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent, thus giving 7.21 g of the title compound.

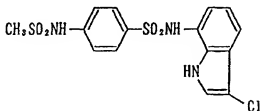
M.p.: 174.5 to 176°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 5.97(2H, br s), 6.48(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 6.88(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.95(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.19(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.36(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.46(1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 9.56(1H, s), 10.86-10.98(1H, m)

Example 4

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methanesulfonylamido)benzenesulfonamide

[0085]



[0086] The compound (68 mg, 0.211 mmol) prepared in Example 3 was dissolved in 1 ml of pyridine, followed by the addition of 15 µl (0.194 mmol) of methanesulfonyl chloride. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, followed by the addition of an aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate. The obtained mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with dilute hydrochloric acid and water successively, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The obtained residue was purified by silica gel thin-layer chromatography to give 76 mg of the title compound.

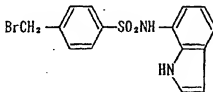
M.p.: 213.5 to 214°C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 3.08(3H, s), 6.83(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.23(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.24(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.68(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 9.92(1H, br s), 10.38(1H, br s), 10.99(1H, br s)

Example 5

4-Bromomethyl-N-(1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0087]



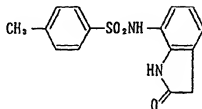
[0088] 4-Bromomethylbenzenesulfonyl chloride was reacted with the compound prepared in Preparative Example 2 at room temperature in the presence of equimolar amounts of pyridine in tetrahydrofuran and the resulting reaction mixture was treated in the same manner as that of Example 1 to give the title compound.

[0089] ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 4.70(2H, s), 6.40(1H, dd, J=3.1, 1.1Hz), 6.71(1H, ddd, J=7.4, 3.2, 0.92Hz), 6.81(1H, ddd, J=8.1, 7.4, 0.92Hz), 7.29-7.32(2H, m), 7.57(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.73(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 9.96(1H, br s), 10.75(1H, br s)

Example 6

N-(1,3-Dihydro-2H-indol-2-on-7-yl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide

[0090]



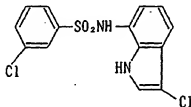
[0091] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

M.p.: gradually began to decompose at about 246°C and rapidly decomposed at 267 to 269°C (recrystallized from dioxane).

Example 7

3-Chloro-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0092]



[0093] 3-Chloro-N-(1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide (2.18 g, 7.11 mmol) prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1 was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Example 2 to give 1.86 g of the title compound.

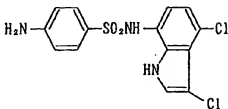
M.p.: 180 to 181°C (recrystallized from dichloromethane-diisopropyl ether)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.73(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.97(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.30(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.45-7.51(1H, m), 7.51-7.76(4H, m), 10.09(1H, s), 11.02-11.18(1H, m)

Example 8

4-Amino-N-(3,4-dichloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0094]



[0095] In a similar manner to that of Example 3, the title compound (2.03 g) was prepared from 2.43 g (6.29 mmol) of N-(3,4-dichloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

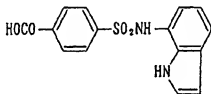
M.p.: 205 to 206.5 °C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.00(2H, s), 6.50(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 6.77(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 6.94(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.35(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.51-7.58(1H, m), 9.57(1H, s), 11.20-11.38(1H, m)

Example 9

4-[N-(1H-indol-7-yl)sulfamoyl]benzoic acid

[0096]



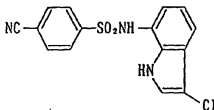
[0097] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.40(1H, dd, J=2.9, 1.9Hz), 6.67(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 6.82(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.5Hz), 7.31(1H, dd, J=2.9, 2.7Hz), 7.33(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.61-7.88(2H, m), 7.99-8.07(2H, m), 10.07(1H, s), 10.73-10.83(1H, m), 13.30-13.58(1H, br)

Example 10

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-cyanobenzenesulfonamide

[0098]



[0099] In a similar manner to that of Example 2, 76 mg of the title compound was prepared from 100 mg of 4-cyano-N-(1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

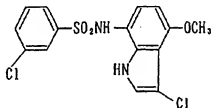
M.p.: 210 to 211°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.71(1H, dd, J=7.6, 0.8Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.30(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.48(1H, dd, J=2.4, 0.8Hz), 7.82-7.90(2H, m), 7.97-8.05(2H, m), 10.25(1H, s), 11.04-11.15(1H, m)

Example 11

3-Chloro-N-(3-chloro-4-methoxy-1H-indol-7-yl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0100]



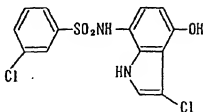
[0101] In a similar manner to that of Example 2, 52 mg of the title compound was prepared from 100 mg of 3-chloro-N-(4-methoxy-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 3.79(3H, s), 6.37(1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 6.45(1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.24-7.31(1H, m), 7.48-7.77(4H, m), 9.76(1H, s), 11.06-11.17(1H, m)

Example 12

3-Chloro-N-(3-chloro-4-hydroxy-1H-indol-7-yl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0102]



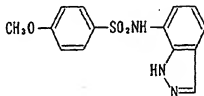
[0103] N-(4-*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-chlorobenzenesulfonamide (220 mg, 0.47 mmol) prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1 was added to 2 ml of a mixture comprising a 40% aqueous solution of hydrogen fluoride and acetonitrile at a ratio of 1 : 10. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, followed by the addition of water. The obtained mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 141 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-*d*₆) δ(ppm): 6.15(1H, dd, J=8.2, 1.5Hz), 6.26(1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.12(1H, s), 7.47-7.64(4H, m), 9.54(1H, s), 10.85(1H, s)

Example 13

N-(1H-indazol-7-yl)-4-methoxybenzenesulfonamide

[0104]



[0105] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

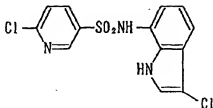
M.p.: 155 to 156°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-*n*-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-*d*₆) δ(ppm): 3.77(3H, s), 6.91-6.99(2H, m), 6.98-7.07(2H, m), 7.45-7.53(1H, m), 7.64-7.74(2H, m), 8.01-8.07(1H, m), 9.97(1H, s), 12.61-12.72(1H, m)

Example 14

6-Chloro-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0106]



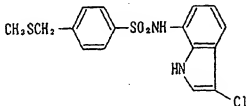
[0107] 6-Chloro-3-pyridinesulfonyl chloride was reacted with the compound prepared in Preparative Example 2 in a similar manner to that of Example 1 to give 6-chloro-N-(1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide and this product was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Example 2 to give the title compound.

[0108] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ (ppm): 6.73(1H, d, $J=7.7\text{Hz}$), 6.97(1H, dd, $J=7.9, 7.7\text{Hz}$), 7.30(1H, d, $J=7.9\text{Hz}$), 7.46(1H, d, $J=2.6\text{Hz}$), 7.67(1H, d, $J=8.4\text{Hz}$), 8.03(1H, dd, $J=8.4, 2.6\text{Hz}$), 8.62(1H, d, $J=2.6\text{Hz}$), 10.18-10.34(1H, br), 11.06-11.17(1H, m)

Example 15

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylthiomethyl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0109]



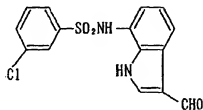
[0110] The compound (1.97 g, 5.37 mmol) prepared in Example 5 was dissolved in 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran, followed by the addition of 10 ml of a 15% aqueous solution of sodium methylthiolate (39.4 mmol) and a catalytic amount of methyltriethylammonium chloride at room temperature. The obtained mixture was stirred overnight, followed by the addition of 20 ml of water. The obtained mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 1.51 g of N-(1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylthiomethyl)-benzenesulfonamide. This product was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Example 2 to give 839 mg of the title compound.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ (ppm): 1.87(3H, s), 3.70(2H, s), 6.77(1H, dd, $J=7.6, 2.1\text{Hz}$), 6.94(1H, dd, $J=7.9, 7.7\text{Hz}$), 7.24(1H, d, $J=7.9\text{Hz}$), 7.42(2H, d, $J=8.2\text{Hz}$), 7.47(1H, d, $J=2.6\text{Hz}$), 7.67(2H, d, $J=8.4\text{Hz}$), 9.96(1H, br s), 11.01(1H, br s)

Example 16

3-Chloro-N-(3-formyl-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0111]



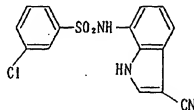
[0112] Phosphorus oxychloride (1.3 ml, 13.9 mmol) was dropped into 14.5 ml of dimethylformamide at 10°C or below in a nitrogen atmosphere under stirring. The obtained mixture was stirred at about 5°C for 30 minutes. 2.50 g (8.15 mmol) of 3-chloro-N-(1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1 was added to the resulting mixture in three portions. The obtained mixture was further stirred at about 5°C for 30 minutes, followed by the addition of 200 ml of chilled water. The pH of the reaction mixture was adjusted to about 14 with a 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, then to about 2 with 1N hydrochloric acid. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of common salt, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 1.45 g of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.70(1H, dd, J=7.6, 0.8Hz), 7.06(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.51-7.75(4H, m), 7.93(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 8.22-8.28(1H, m), 9.93(1H, s), 10.17(1H, s), 11.86-11.98(1H, m)

Example 17

3-Chloro-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0113]



[0114] Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (274 mg, 3.94 mmol) and pyridine (0.32 ml, 3.96 mmol) were added to a solution (18 ml) of 1.20 g (3.58 mmol) of the compound prepared in Example 16 in dimethylformamide at 70 to 80°C under stirring. The obtained mixture was stirred as such for 2.5 hours, followed by the addition of 437 mg (3.94 mmol) of selenium dioxide and about 100 mg of powdery magnesium sulfate. The obtained mixture was further stirred at that temperature for 2 hours and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. Ethyl acetate was added to the residue and the resulting mixture was filtered to remove insolubles. The filtrate was washed with 0.1N hydrochloric acid and a saturated aqueous solution of common salt successively, dried over magnesium sulfate and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 678 mg of the title compound.

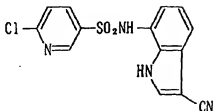
M.p.: 204.5 to 205°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.71(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 7.08(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.50-7.76(4H, m), 8.17-8.25(1H, m), 10.21(1H, s), 11.92-12.09(1H, m)

Example 18

6-Chloro-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0115]



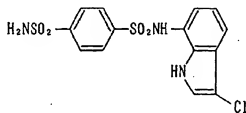
[0116] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.77(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.12(1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.50(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.72(1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 8.06(1H, dd, J=8.4, 2.6Hz), 8.23(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 8.65(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 10.34-10.48(1H, br), 11.98-12.12 (1H, m)

Example 19

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzenesulfonamide

[0117]



[0118] The compound (767 mg, 3.0 mmol) prepared in Preparative Example 5 was reacted with the compound (264 mg, 2.0 mmol) prepared in Preparative Example 2 in a similar manner to that of Example 1 and the obtained reaction mixture was treated in a similar manner to that of Example 1. 445 mg of N-(1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzenesulfonamide was obtained. This product was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Example 2 to give 349 mg of the title compound.

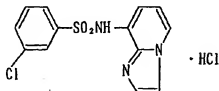
M.p.: began to blacken partially at about 220°C and decompose gradually at about 240°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.75(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.29(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 7.50(1H, d, J=2.8Hz), 7.58(2H, s), 7.90-7.98(4H, m), 10.23(1H, s), 11.07-11.17(1H, m)

Example 20

3-Chloro-N-(8-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl)benzenesulfonamide hydrochloride

[0119]



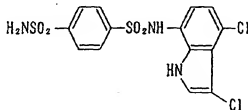
[0120] 2,3-Diaminopyridine (1.97 g, 18 mmol) was dissolved in a tetrahydrofuran/water mixture, followed by the addition of a solution of 1.90 g (9.0 mmol) of 3-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride in tetrahydrofuran. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated, followed by the addition of water and dichloromethane. The organic phase was recovered and put in a vessel and the inside wall of the vessel was scratched to precipitate crystals. The formed crystals were recovered by filtration to give 1.41 g of N-(2-amino-3-pyridinyl)-3-chlorobenzenesulfonamide. 530 mg (1.87 mmol) of the crystals was dissolved in methanol, followed by the addition of a 40% aqueous solution of chloroacetaldehyde (367 mg, 1.87 mmol). The obtained mixture was heated under reflux for 4 hours and concentrated to dryness. A small amount of methanol was added to the residue and the obtained mixture was filtered to give 373 mg of the title compound as a crystal.

M.p.: began to gradually decompose at about 210°C (recrystallized from ethanol)

Example 21

N-(3,4-Dichloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzenesulfonamide

[0121]



[0122] In a similar manner to that of Example 1, 429 mg (1.68 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 5 was reacted with 250 mg (1.24 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 9 and the reaction mixture was treated to give 200 mg of the title compound.

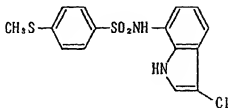
M.p.: began to discolor at about 282°C and decomposed gradually (recrystallized from ethanol-ethyl ether)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.62(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 6.95(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.53-7.62(3H, m), 7.87-7.99(4H, m), 10.17-10.33(1H, br), 11.44-11.56(1H, m)

Example 22

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylthio)benzenesulfonamide

[0123]



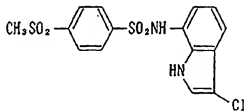
[0124] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.48(3H, s), 6.82(1H, dd, J=7.9, 1.5Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=8.1, 7.5Hz), 7.25(1H, dd, J=7.9, 0.92Hz), 7.33(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.49(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.62(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 9.96(1H, br s), 11.02(1H, br s)

Example 23

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfonyl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0125]



[0126] The compound (54.2 mg, 0.154 mmol) prepared in Example 22 was dissolved in a mixture comprising 2 ml of methanol and 1.2 ml of water, followed by the addition of 30 mg of ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate and 0.6 ml of 30% aqueous hydrogen peroxide. The obtained mixture was stirred overnight, followed by the addition of water. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 29.4 mg of the title compound.

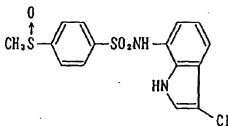
M.p.: began to discolor at about 250°C and decomposed at 264 to 266°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 3.28(3H, S), 6.75(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.97(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.30(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.50(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.97(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 8.09(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 10.29(1H, br s), 11.12(1H, br s)

Example 24

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfinyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0127]



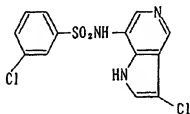
[0128] The compound (19.9 mg, 0.056 mmol) prepared in Example 22 was dissolved in 2 ml of dichloromethane, followed by the addition of 10 mg (0.058 mmol) of m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid under cooling with ice and stirring. After one hour, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate was added to the reaction mixture and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel thin-layer chromatography to give 14.4 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.76(3H, s), 6.78(1H, dd, J=7.5, 1.1Hz), 6.96(1H, dt, Jd=0.55Hz, Jt=7.8Hz), 7.28(1H, dd, J=7.6, 0.82Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.82(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.89(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 10.15(1H, br s), 11.06(1H, br s)

Example 25

3-Chloro-N-(3-chloro-1H-pyrrolo[3,2-c]pyridin-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0129]



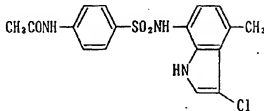
[0130] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 7.41-7.65(2H, m), 7.65-7.77(2H, m), 7.74-7.86(2H, m), 8.40-8.62(1H, br m), 12.38-12.58(1H, br), 13.56-13.74(1H, br)

Example 26

4-Acetamido-N-(3-chloro-4-methyl-1H-indol-7-yl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0131]



[0132] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

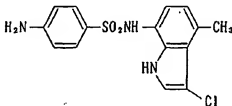
M.p.: began to gradually decompose at about 225°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.03(3H, s), 2.56(3H, s), 6.54-6.60(2H, m), 7.33(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 7.60(2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 7.64(2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 9.63(1H, br s), 10.24(1H, br s), 10.92(1H, br s)

Example 27

4-Amino-N-(3-chloro-4-methyl-1H-indol-7-yl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0133]



[0134] The compound (3.75 g, 9.9 mmol) prepared in Example 26 was dissolved in 25 ml of a 2N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. The obtained solution was stirred at 100°C for 2 hours and brought to room temperature. The pH of the resulting solution was adjusted to 6 with acetic acid to give a precipitate. This precipitate was recovered by filtration and purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 1.1 g of the title compound.

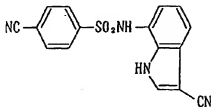
M.p.: began to gradually decompose at about 230°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.56(3H, s), 5.93(2H, br s), 6.46(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 6.59(1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 6.64(1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 7.31(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.36(1H, d, J=2.9Hz), 9.34(1H, br s), 10.88(1H, br s)

Example 28

4-Cyano-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0135]



[0136] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

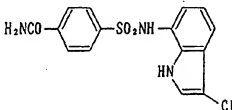
M.p.: 250.5 to 252°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.67(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.05(1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.44(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.78-7.87(2H, m), 7.97-8.05(2H, m), 8.16-8.23(1H, m), 10.28-10.43(1H, br), 11.92-12.09(1H, m)

Example 29

4-Carbamoyl-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0137]



[0138] Aqueous hydrogen peroxide (30%, 2.4 ml) and a 6N aqueous solution (360 μl) of sodium hydroxide were added to a solution of 1.0 g (3.01 mmol) of the compound prepared in Example 10 in 4.8 ml of ethanol each in three portions (reaction temperature: about 50°C). The obtained mixture was further stirred at 50°C for 30 minutes, acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was recovered, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 600 mg of the title compound.

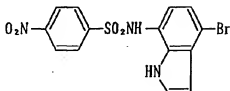
M.p.: began to discolor and decompose at about 248°C and rapidly decomposed at 252.5 to 253.5°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.76(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 6.95(1H, dd, J=8.1, 7.5Hz), 7.27(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.49(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 7.59(1H, br s), 7.76-7.83(2H, m), 7.91-7.98(2H, m), 8.12(1H, br s), 10.10(1H, s), 11.01-11.12(1H, m)

Example 30

N-(4-Bromo-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide

[0139]



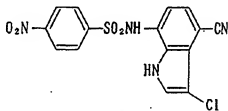
[0140] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-*d*₆) δ(ppm): 6.35-6.41(1H, m), 6.56(1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.06(1H, dd, J=8.4, 0.8Hz), 7.41-7.48(1H, m), 7.92-8.02(2H, m), 8.30-8.41(2H, m), 10.34(1H, s), 11.18-11.32(1H, m)

Example 31

N-(3-Chloro-4-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide

[0141]



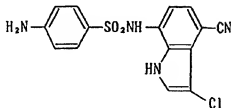
[0142] The compound (200 mg, 0.505 mmol) prepared in Example 30 was dissolved in 0.8 ml of N-methylpyrrolidine, followed by the addition of 83 mg (0.91 mmol) of cuprous cyanide. The obtained mixture was stirred at 180 to 190°C for 3 hours, followed by the addition of 40 ml of ice-water. The resulting mixture was filtered to recover insolubles. The insolubles were washed with water and extracted with hot ethanol and hot chloroform. The organic phase was concentrated and purified by silica gel thin-layer chromatography to give 65 mg of N-(4-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide. This product was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Example 2 to give 42 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-*d*₆) δ(ppm): 6.98(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.51(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.79(1H, d, J=2.8Hz), 7.99-8.08(2H, m), 8.31-8.40(2H, m), 10.75-10.95(1H, br), 11.62-11.73(1H, m)

Example 32

4-Amino-N-(3-chloro-4-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0143]



The title compound was prepared from the compound prepared in Example 31 in a similar manner to that of Example 3.

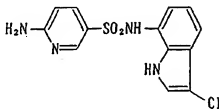
M.p.: began to decompose gradually at about 232°C and rapidly decomposed at 249.5 to 255°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.09(2H, s), 6.52(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.10(1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.46(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.50(1H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.72-7.79(1H, m), 10.20(1H, s), 11.40-11.59(1H, m)

Example 33

6-Amino-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0145]



The compound (2.48 g, 7.25 mmol) prepared in Example 14 and lithium iodide (679 mg, 5.07 mmol) were added to 25 ml of ethanol, followed by the addition of 10 ml of liquid ammonia. The obtained mixture was kept at 120°C by heating in a sealed tube for 26 hours, and thereafter concentrated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The obtained solution was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and water successively, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 982 mg of the title compound.

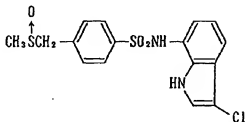
M.p.: 206 to 207°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.37(1H, d, J=8.8Hz), 6.83-6.94(1H, m), 6.88(2H, br s), 6.99(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.25(1H, dd, J=7.9, 0.7Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.56(1H, dd, J=8.8, 2.4Hz), 8.14(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 9.70(1H, s), 10.92-11.03(1H, m)

Example 34

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfinylmethyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0147]



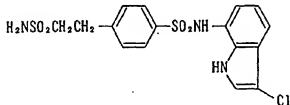
[0148] The compound prepared in Example 15 was oxidized in a similar manner to that of Example 24 to give the title compound.

[0149] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ (ppm): 2.41(3H, s), 3.98(1H, d, $J=12.6\text{Hz}$), 4.18(1H, d, $J=12.8\text{Hz}$), 6.77(1H, d, $J=7.5\text{Hz}$), 6.94(1H, dd, $J=7.9, 7.7\text{Hz}$), 7.25(1H, d, $J=7.9\text{Hz}$), 7.43(2H, d, $J=8.1\text{Hz}$), 7.47(1H, d, $J=2.8\text{Hz}$), 7.73(2H, d, $J=8.1\text{Hz}$), 10.01(1H, br s), 11.03(1H, br s)

Example 35

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(2-sulfamoylethyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0150]



[0151] In a similar manner to that of Example 1, 865 mg (3.05 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 11 was reacted with 376 mg (2.84 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 2 and the reaction mixture was treated. 957 mg of N-(1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(2-sulfamoylethyl)benzenesulfonamide was obtained. This product was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Example 2 to give 980 mg of the title compound.

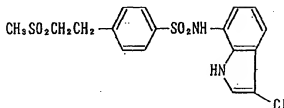
M.p.: 217 to 219°C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ (ppm): 3.01-3.06(2H, m), 3.23-3.28(2H, M), 6.81(1H, dd, $J=7.5, 0.37\text{Hz}$), 6.88(2H, br s), 6.95(1H, dd, $J=8.1, 7.5\text{Hz}$), 7.24(1H, dd, $J=7.8, 0.37\text{Hz}$), 7.42(2H, d, $J=8.4\text{Hz}$), 7.49(1H, d, $J=2.6\text{Hz}$), 7.68(2H, d, $J=8.2\text{Hz}$), 9.99(1H, br s), 11.02(1H, br s)

Example 36

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(methylsulfonyl)-ethyl]benzenesulfonamide

[0152]



[0153] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

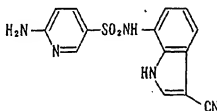
M.p.: began to discolor at about 180°C and decomposed at 201 to 203°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.92(3H, s), 3.01-3.07(2H, m), 3.40-3.46(2H, m), 6.81(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 6.94(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.24(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.45(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.49(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.68(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 9.99(1H, br s), 11.03(1H, brs)

Example 37

6-Amino-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0154]



[0155] The title compound was prepared by aminating the compound prepared in Example 18 in a similar manner to that of Example 33.

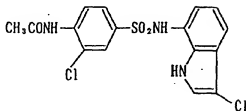
M.p.: 300°C or above (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.39(1H, d, J=9.0Hz), 6.39(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.89(2H, s), 7.11(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.41(1H, dd, J=7.9, 0.7Hz), 7.55(1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.6Hz), 8.12(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 8.19(1H, s), 9.72-9.90(1H, br), 11.78-11.92(1H, m)

Example 38

4-Acetamide-3-chloro-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0156]



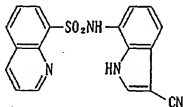
[0157] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-*d*₆) δ(ppm): 2.14(3H, s), 6.77(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.98(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.29(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.50(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.64(1H, dd, J=8.6, 2.2Hz), 7.75(1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 8.04(1H, d, J=8.6Hz), 9.69(1H, br s), 10.04(1H, br s), 11.11(1H, br s)

Example 39

N-(3-Cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-8-quinolinesulfonamide

[0158]



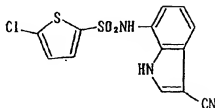
[0159] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-*d*₆) δ(ppm): 6.68(1H, d, J=7.3Hz), 6.89(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.25(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.69-7.74(2H, m), 8.21(1H, d, J=2.9Hz), 8.30(1H, dd, J=8.2, 1.3Hz), 8.35(1H, dd, J=7.4, 1.4Hz), 8.54(1H, dd, J=8.3, 1.7Hz), 9.15(1H, dd, J=4.3, 1.7Hz), 10.04(1H, br s), 12.14(1H, br s)

Example 40

5-Chloro-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-2-thiophenesulfonamide

[0160]



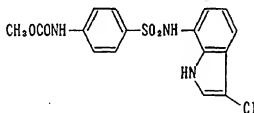
[0161] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-*d*₆) δ(ppm): 6.88(1H, ddd, J=7.7, 2.2, 0.73Hz), 7.16(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.20(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.36(1H, d, J=4.2Hz), 7.51(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 8.23(1H, d, J=3.1Hz), 10.42(1H, br s), 12.01(1H, br s)

Example 41

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methoxycarbonylamino)benzenesulfonamide

[0162]



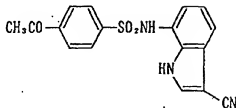
[0163] Methyl chloroformate (170 mg, 1.8 mmol) was added to 1 ml of a pyridine solution of 38 mg (0.18 mmol) of the compound prepared in Example 3. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 20 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-*d*₆) δ(ppm): 3.65(3H, s), 6.80(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.93(1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.21(1H, dd, J=7.7, 0.37Hz), 7.45(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.51(2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 7.63(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 9.85(1H, br s), 10.07(1H, s), 10.97(1H, br s)

Example 42

4-Acetyl-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0164]



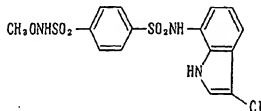
[0165] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.60(3H, s), 6.74(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.05(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.42(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.81-7.88(2H, m), 8.03-8.10(2H, m), 8.21(1H, s), 10.18-10.50(1H, br), 11.92-12.07(1H, m)

Example 43

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methoxysulfamoyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0166]



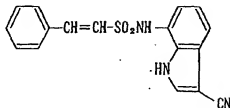
[0167] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 3.65(3H, s), 6.73(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.30(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.50(1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 7.98(4H, s), 10.29(1H br s), 10.76(1H, br s), 11.12(1H, br s)

Example 44

N-(3-Cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-β-styrenesulfonamide

[0168]



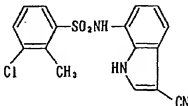
[0169] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 7.14-7.20(2H, m), 7.32(2H, s), 7.35-7.47(4H, m), 7.60-7.68(2H, m), 8.23(1H, s), 9.70-10.03(1H, br), 11.85-12.12(1H, br)

Example 45

3-Chloro-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-2-methylbenzenesulfonamide

[0170]



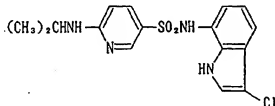
[0171] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.61(3H, s), 6.69(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.04(1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.36(1H, dd, J=8.1, 7.9Hz), 7.42(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.73(1H, dd, J=8.1, 1.1Hz), 7.77(1H, dd, J=8.0, 0.82Hz), 8.25(1H, d, J=3.1Hz), 10.37(1H, s), 11.99(1H, br s)

Example 46

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-isopropylamino-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0172]



[0173] The compound (400 mg, 1.17 mmol) prepared in Example 14 and isopropylamine (0.80 ml, 9.39 mmol) were added to 5 ml of dioxane. The obtained mixture was kept at 100°C by heating in a sealed tube for 7.5 hours and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The obtained solution was washed with a dilute aqueous solution of citric acid, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and water successively, dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel thin-layer chromatography to give 235 mg of the title compound.

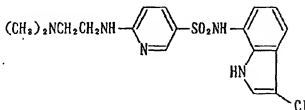
M.p.: began to discolor at about 210°C and decomposed at 213 to 215°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 1.09(6H, d, J=6.6Hz), 3.90-4.08(1H, m), 6.39(1H, d, J=9.0Hz), 6.90-7.05(2H, m), 7.24(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.33(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 7.54(1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.6Hz), 8.22(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 9.65-9.84(1H, br), 10.88-11.04(1H, m)

Example 47

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-[(2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl)aminol-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0174]



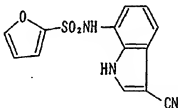
[0175] The title compound was prepared from the compound prepared in Example 14 and N,N-dimethylethylenediamine in a similar manner to that of Example 46.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.14(6H, s), 2.35(2H, t, J=6.6Hz), 3.24-3.44(2H, m), 6.48(1H, d, J=9.0Hz), 6.92(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.99(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.22(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.27-7.39(1H, m), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 7.54(1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.6Hz), 8.21(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 10.91-11.03(1H, m)

Example 48

N-(2-Cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-2-furansulfonamide

[0176]



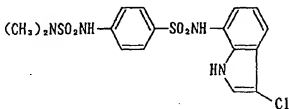
[0177] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.62(1H, ddd, J=3.7, 1.8, 0.37Hz), 6.78(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 7.04(1H, d, J=3.5Hz), 7.12(1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.49(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.99-8.00(1H, m), 8.23(1H, d, J=3.1Hz), 10.49(1H, br s), 12.04(1H, br s)

Example 49

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[(dimethylaminosulfonyl)amino]benzenesulfonamide

[0178]



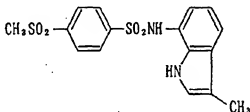
[0179] The title compound was prepared from the compound prepared in Example 3 and dimethylsulfamoyl chloride in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.66(6H, s), 6.81(1H, dd, J=7.7, 0.92Hz), 6.95(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.20(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.23(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.64(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 10.98(1H, br s)

Example 50

N-(3-Methyl-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfonyl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0180]



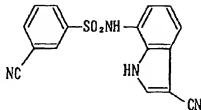
[0181] Sodium borohydride (580 mg, 15.3 mmol) and 10% palladium-carbon (150 mg) were added to 25 ml of a suspension of 300 mg (1.58 mmol) of 3-formyl-7-nitro-1H-indole in 2-propanol. The obtained mixture was refluxed for 6 hours, followed by the addition of water. The resulting mixture was filtered to remove the catalyst and the filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of common salt, dried over magnesium sulfate and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. The residue was dissolved in 5 ml of pyridine and reacted with 170 mg (0.67 mmol) of 4-(methylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride in a similar manner to that of Example 1. The obtained reaction mixture was treated in a similar manner to that of Example 1 to give 149 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.18(3H, s), 3.24(3H, s), 6.69(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.81(1H, t, J=7.7Hz), 7.06(1H, br s), 7.25(1H, d, J=7.8Hz), 7.95(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.04(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 10.14(1H, br s), 10.40(1H, br s)

Example 51

3-Cyano-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0182]



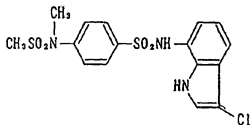
[0183] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.71(1H, d, J=7.2Hz), 7.09(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.49(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.74(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.94(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 8.11-8.14(2H, m), 8.23(1H, d, J=2.8Hz), 10.30(1H, br s), 12.05(1H, br s)

Example 52

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylmethanesulfonamido)benzenesulfonamide

[0184]



[0185] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

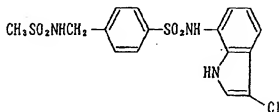
M.p.: 199 to 201°C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.98(3H, s), 3.24(3H, s), 6.83(1H, dd, J=7.7, 0.37Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.26(1H, dd, J=7.9, 0.55Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.50-7.54(2H, m), 7.72-7.76(2H, m), 10.04(1H, br s), 11.02(1H, br s)

Example 53

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[(methanesulfonamido)methyl]benzenesulfonamide

[0186]



[0187] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

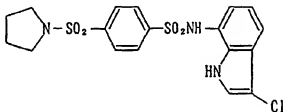
M.p.: began to discolor at about 180°C and decomposed at 189 to 191°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.81(3H, s), 4.19(2H, d, J=6.0Hz), 6.79(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.94(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.24(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.47(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.47-7.49(1H, m), 7.64(1H, t, J=6.4Hz), 7.72(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 10.00(1H, s), 11.03(1H, br s)

Example 54

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-A-(1-pyrrolidinylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0188]



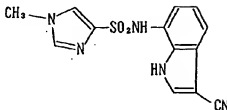
[0189] In a similar manner to that of Example 1, the title compound was prepared from 4-(1-pyrrolidinylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride and the compound prepared in Preparative Example 10.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 1.55-1.59(4H, m), 3.07-3.11(4H, m), 6.71(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.95(1H, ddd, J=8.2, 7.4, 1.2Hz), 7.30(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.46(1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 7.89(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.92(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 10.18(1H, br s), 11.03(1H, br s)

Example 55

N-(3-Cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-1-methyl-4-imidazolesulfonamide

[0190]



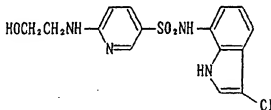
[0191] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 3.61(3H, s), 7.00(1H, dd, J=7.7, 0.92Hz), 7.07(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.35(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.75-7.76(2H, m), 8.19(1H, d, J=3.1Hz), 10.03(1H, br s), 11.92(1H, br s)

Example 56

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-((2-hydroxyethyl)-amino)-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0192]



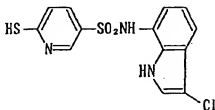
[0193] The title compound was prepared from the compound prepared in Example 14 and 2-aminoethanol in a similar manner to that of Example 46.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 3.24-3.40(2H, m), 3.42-3.52(2H, m), 4.66-4.77(1H, m), 6.48(1H, d, J=9.3Hz), 6.92(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.00(1H, t, J=7.7Hz), 7.24(1H, t, J=7.7Hz), 7.40-7.62(2H, m), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 8.22(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 9.63-9.90(1H, br), 10.90-11.07(1H, m)

Example 57

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-mercapto-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0194]



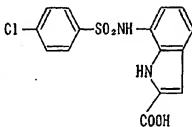
[0195] The compound (340 mg, 0.99 mmol) prepared in Example 14 and thiourea (151 mg, 1.98 mmol) were added to 5 ml of ethanol. The obtained mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours and concentrated. Water (1.6 ml) and sodium carbonate (57 mg) were added to the residue. The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes, followed by the addition of 85 mg of sodium hydroxide. The obtained mixture was further stirred for 10 minutes and filtered to remove insolubles. The filtrate was acidified with hydrochloric acid to give a precipitate. The precipitate was recovered by filtration, washed with water and dissolved in tetrahydrofuran. The obtained solution was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel thin-layer chromatography to give 121 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.84(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 7.03(1H, t, J=7.6Hz), 7.28(1H, d, J=9.2Hz), 7.31(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 7.44(1H, dd, J=9.2, 2.4Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 7.68(1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 9.58-9.80(1H, br), 11.08-11.19(1H, m)

Example 58

7-(4-Chlorobenzenesulfonamido)-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid

[0196]



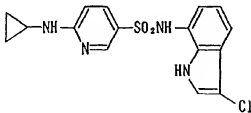
[0197] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.65(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.87(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.00(1H, s), 7.26(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.56-7.65(2H, m), 7.68-7.77(2H, m), 9.62-10.00(1H, br), 11.40-11.74(1H, br)

Example 59

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-cyclopropylamino-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0198]



[0199] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 46.

M.p.: began to discolor at about 228°C and decomposed at 233.5 to 235°C (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane)

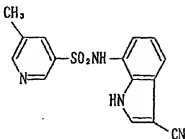
¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 0.36-0.46(2H, m), 0.63-0.75(2H, m), 2.44-2.64(1H, m), 6.45-6.64(1H, m), 6.93(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.00(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.24(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.49(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.57-7.73(2H, m), 8.25(1H, d,

J=2.6Hz), 9.68-9.90(1H, br), 10.92-11.04(1H, m)

Example 60

N-(3-Cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-Methyl-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0200]



[0201] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

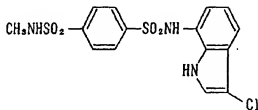
M.p.: began to gradually decompose at about 288°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.33(3H, s), 6.75(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.09(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.87-7.91(1H, m), 8.22(1H, d, J=3.1Hz), 8.58-8.67(2H, m), 10.28(1H, br s), 11.95-12.08(1H, m)

Example 61

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylsulfamoyl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0202]



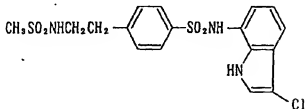
[0203] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.39(3H, d, J=5.2Hz), 6.71(1H, dd, J=7.8, 2.0Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.30(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.8Hz), 7.68(1H, q, J=4.9Hz), 7.87-7.93(4H, m), 10.20(1H, br s), 11.08(1H, br s)

Example 62

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(methanesulfonamido)ethyl]benzenesulfonamide

[0204]



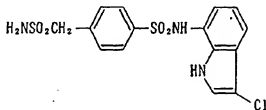
[0205] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.73-2.81(5H, m), 3.13-3.19(2H, m), 6.82(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.95(1H, dd, J=8.1, 7.7Hz), 7.09(1H, t, J=5.9Hz), 7.24(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.39(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.68(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 9.97(1H, br s), 11.02(1H, br s)

Example 63

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylmethyl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0206]



[0207] In a similar manner to that of Example 1, 389 mg (1.44 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 6 was reacted with 159 mg (1.2 mmol) of the compound prepared in Preparative Example 2 and the reaction mixture was treated. 233 mg of N-(1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylmethyl)benzenesulfonamide was prepared. This product was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Example 2 to give 160 mg of the title compound.

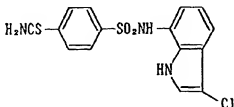
M.p.: 237 to 238.5 (dec.) (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 4.33(2H, s), 6.73(1H, dd, J=7.7, 0.73Hz), 6.93(2H, s), 6.92-6.97(1H, m), 7.24(1H, dd, J=7.9, 0.37Hz), 7.30(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.48-7.52(2H, m), 7.75-7.79(2H, m), 10.76(1H, br s), 11.04(1H, br s)

Example 64

N-(3-Cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-β-styrenesulfonamidebenzenesulfonamide

[0208]



[0209] The compound (400 mg, 1.21 mmol) prepared in Example 10 was dissolved in 10 ml of dimethylformamide, followed by the addition of 0.5 ml of triethylamine. Hydrogen sulfide was bubbled through the obtained mixture at a bath temperature of 60 to 70°C for 45 minutes. The resulting mixture was concentrated and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The obtained solution was washed with dilute hydrochloric acid, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and water successively, dried over magnesium sulfate, and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 355 mg of the title compound.

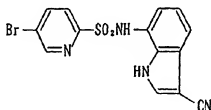
M.p.: 223 to 225°C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.81(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.27(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.50(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.73-7.80(2H, m), 7.86-7.93(2H, m), 9.58-9.73(1H, br m), 10.02-10.18(1H, br m), 10.15(1H, s), 11.03-11.12(1H, m)

Example 65

5-Bromo-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide

[0210]



[0211] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

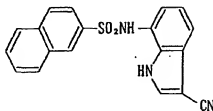
M.p.: 245.5 to 246.5°C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-n-hexane)

[0212] ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.82(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.07(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.44(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.80(1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 8.23(1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 8.29(1H, dd, J=8.2, 2.2Hz), 8.92(1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 10.42-10.67(1H, br), 11.93-12.08(1H, m)

Example 66

N-(3-Cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-2-naphthalenesulfonamide

[0213]



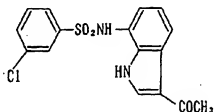
[0214] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that by Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.74(1H, dd, J=7.6, 2.8Hz), 7.00(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.39(1H, dd, J=8.0, 0.46Hz), 7.61-7.72(2H, m), 7.80(1H, dd, J=8.6, 1.8Hz), 8.01(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 8.08(1H, s), 8.10(1H, s), 8.21(1H, d, J=2.9Hz), 8.34(1H, d, J=1.6Hz), 10.23(1H, br s), 12.01(1H, br s)

Example 67

N-(3-Acetyl-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-chlorobenzenesulfonamide

[0215]



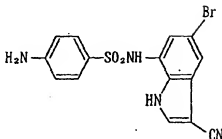
[0216] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.44(3H, s), 6.65(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 7.01(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.53-7.63(2H, m), 7.69-7.73(2H, m), 8.01(1H, dd, J=8.1, 0.73Hz), 8.26(1H, d, J=2.9Hz), 10.10(1H, s), 11.75(1H, br s)

Example 68

4-Amino-N-(5-bromo-3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0217]



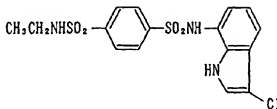
[0218] N-(5-Bromo-3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide was prepared from 4-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride and the compound prepared in Preparative Example 14 in a similar manner to that of Example 1 and hydrogenated in the presence of platinum oxide at ordinary temperature under normal pressure to give the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.07(2H, br s), 6.52(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 6.97-6.99(1H, m), 7.36(2H, dd, J=8.7, 1.6Hz), 7.51(1H, br s), 8.25(1H, s), 9.93(1H, d, J=5.5Hz), 11.97(1H, br s)

Example 69

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-ethylsulfonyl)-benzenesulfonamide

[0219]



[0220] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

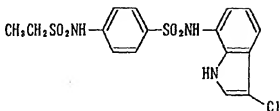
M.p.: 213 to 215°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 0.90(3H, t, J=7.2Hz), 2.76(2H, dq, Jd=5.8Hz, Jq=7.2Hz), 6.70(1H, d, J=7.4Hz), 6.95(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.29(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.8Hz), 7.78(1H, t, J=5.6Hz), 7.90(4H, s), 10.18(1H, br s), 11.06(1H, br s)

Example 70

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(ethanesulfonamido)-benzenesulfonamide

[0221]



[0222] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 4.

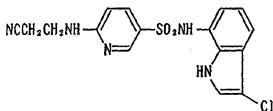
M.p.: 214 to 215°C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 1.14(3H, t, J=7.3Hz), 3.16(2H, q, J=7.3Hz), 6.82(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.23(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.24(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 7.66(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 9.90(1H, br s), 10.37(1H, br s), 10.96(1H, br s)

Example 71

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-((2-cyanoethyl)-amino)-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0223]



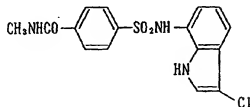
[0224] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 46.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.72(2H, t, J=6.4Hz), 3.46-3.55(2H, m), 6.53(1H, d, J=9.0Hz), 6.90(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.99(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.25(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 7.61(1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.4Hz), 7.78-7.87(1H, m), 8.25(1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 9.70-9.95(1H, br), 10.92-11.04(1H, m)

Example 72

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylcarbamoyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0225]



The compound (533 mg, 1.68 mmol) prepared in Example 9 was dissolved in a mixture comprising 5 ml of dimethylformamide and 2.5 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide, followed by the addition of 171 mg (2.53 mmol) of methylamine hydrochloride and 705 μ l (5.06 mmol) of triethylamine. 436 μ l (2.02 mmol) of diphenylphosphoryl azide was added to the mixture prepared above. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated. The residue was extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate phase was washed with dilute hydrochloric acid, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and water successively, dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 465 mg of N-(1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylcarbamoyl)benzenesulfonamide. This product was chlorinated in a similar manner to that of Example 2 to give 413 mg of the title compound.

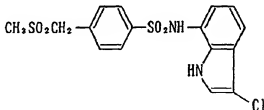
M.p.: 252 to 253°C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ (ppm): 2.76(3H, d, J=4.6Hz), 6.74(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.94(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.27(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.49(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.76-7.83(2H, m), 7.87-7.94(2H, m), 8.61(1H, q, J=4.6Hz), 10.10(1H, s), 11.03-11.13(1H, m)

Example 73

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfonylmethyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0227]



The compound (510 mg) prepared in Example 34 was oxidized with 30% aqueous hydrogen peroxide in a similar manner to that of Example 23 to give 307 mg of the title compound.

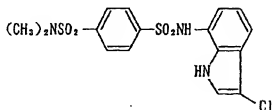
M.p.: began to discolor at about 225°C and gradually decompose at about 235°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ (ppm): 2.88(3H, s), 4.57(2H, s), 6.77(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 6.94(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.25(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.51-7.56(2H, m), 7.73-7.78(2H, m), 10.05(1H, br s), 11.04(1H, br s)

Example 74

N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N,N-dimethylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0230]



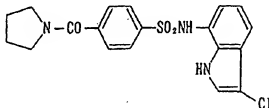
[0231] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.57(6H, s), 6.71(1H, dd, J=7.4, 0.6Hz), 6.97(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.31(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.8Hz), 7.86(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 7.91(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 10.19(1H, br s), 11.04(1H, br s)

Example 75

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(1-pyrrolidinylcarbonyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0232]



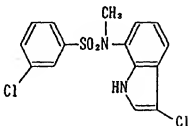
[0233] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 1.79(2H, dt, Jd=12.8Hz, Jt=6.4Hz), 1.85(2H, dt, Jd=13.6Hz, Jt=6.8Hz), 3.22(2H, t, J=6.4Hz), 3.44(2H, t, J=6.8Hz), 6.78(1H, d, J=7.2Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.2Hz), 7.28(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.4Hz), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.74(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 10.06 (1H, br s), 11.01(1H, br s)

Example 76

3-Chloro-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-N-methyl benzenesulfonamide

[0234]



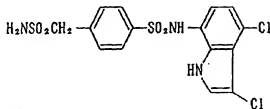
The compound (120 mg, 0.352 mmol) prepared in Example 7 was dissolved in 10 ml of dimethylformamide, followed by the addition of 19.2 mg (0.479 mmol) of sodium hydride (60%). The obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, followed by the addition of 30 μ l (0.482 mmol) of methyl iodide. After 2 hours, water was added to the resulting mixture and the obtained mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel thin-layer chromatography to give 87 mg of the title compound.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ (ppm): 3.26(3H, s), 6.51(1H, dd, J=7.6, 0.64Hz), 7.00(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.53(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.54-7.59(2H, m), 7.65(1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.84(1H, ddd, J=8.1, 2.1, 1.1Hz), 11.62(1H, br s)

Example 77

N-(3,4-Dichloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylmethyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0236]



The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

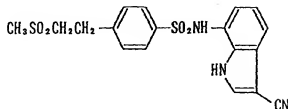
M.p.: began to gradually decompose at about 297°C (recrystallized from ethanol-n-hexane)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ (ppm): 4.34(2H, s), 6.72(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 6.93(2H, s), 6.94(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.51(2H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.57(1H, dd, J=2.7, 0.55 Hz), 7.75(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 10.10(1H, br s), 11.44(1H, br s)

Example 78

N-(3-Cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(methylsulfonyl)-ethyl]benzenesulfonamide

[0238]



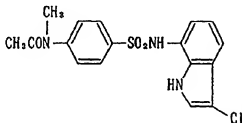
[0239] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Example 1.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.94(3H, s), 3.03-3.08(2H, m), 3.42-3.47(2H, m), 6.77(1H, dd, J=7.7, 0.37Hz), 7.05(1H, t, J=7.9Hz), 7.41(1H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.46(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.66(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 8.20(1H, s), 10.09(1H, br s), 11.92(1H, br s)

Example 79

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylacetamido)-benzenesulfonamide

[0240]



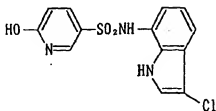
[0241] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 1.84(3H, br s), 3.16(3H, s), 6.81(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.96(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.27(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.45-7.49(2H, m), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.70-7.75(2H, m), 10.02(1H, br s), 11.01(1H, br s)

Example 80

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-hydroxy-3-pyridinesulfonamide

[0242]



[0243] An aqueous solution (1 ml) of 32 mg (0.46 mmol) of sodium nitrite was dropped into a solution prepared by dissolving 100 mg (0.31 mmol) of the compound prepared in Example 33 in 2 ml of glacial acetic acid under cooling with ice. The obtained mixture was stirred for one hour. The pH of the mixture was adjusted to about 8 with an aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate. The resulting mixture was stirred for 10 minutes and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel thin-layer chromatography to give 54 mg of the title compound.

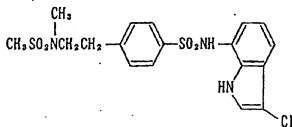
M.p.: 244 to 245°C (dec.) (recrystallized from ethyl acetate-n-hexane)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.39(1H, d, J=9.5Hz), 6.88(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.04(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.32(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.50(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.58(1H, dd, J=9.5, 3.1Hz), 7.64(1H, d, J=3.1Hz), 9.76-9.94(1H, br), 11.01-11.13(1H, m), 11.98-12.15(1H, br)

Example 81

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(N-methylmethanesulfonamido)ethyl]benzenesulfonamide

[0244]



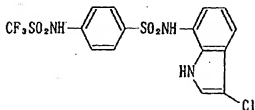
[0245] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 2.69(3H, s), 2.76(3H, s), 2.86(2H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 3.26(2H, t, J=7.5Hz), 6.78(1H, dd, J=7.4, 0.55Hz), 6.94(1H, t, J=7.7Hz), 7.24(1H, dd, J=7.7, 0.37Hz), 7.39(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.48(1H, d, J=2.6Hz), 7.66(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 9.94(1H, br s), 11.02(1H, br s)

Example 82

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(trifluoromethanesulfonamide)benzenesulfonamide

[0246]



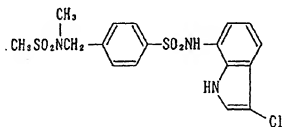
[0247] Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (128 μ l, 0.76 mmol) was added to a pyridine solution (5 ml) of the compound (62 mg, 0.19 mmol) prepared in Example 3 at 0°C. The obtained mixture was stirred as such overnight and concentrated in a vacuum, followed by the addition of a phosphate buffer of pH7. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of common salt, dried over magnesium sulfate and distilled in a vacuum to remove the solvent. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 20 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ (ppm): 6.79(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.94(1H, dd, J=7.9, 7.7Hz), 7.16(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.23(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.46(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.58(2H, d, J=8.1Hz), 9.84(1H, br s), 10.98(1H, br s)

Example 83

N-(3-Chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-((N-methylmethanesulfonamido)methyl)benzenesulfonamide

[0248]



[0249] The title compound was prepared in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2.

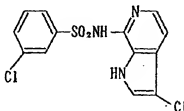
M.p.: 200.5 to 202°C (recrystallized from ethanol)

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ (ppm): 2.63(3H, s), 2.94(3H, s), 4.27(2H, s), 6.80(1H, d, J=7.3Hz), 6.95(1H, dd, J=8.1, 7.5Hz), 7.25(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.45(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.7Hz), 7.74(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 10.00(1H, s), 11.00(1H, br s)

Example 84

3-Chloro-N-(3-chloro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridin-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide

[0250]

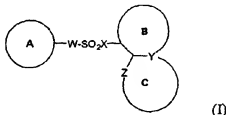


[0251] 7-Bromo-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine (600 mg, 3.05 mmol) prepared from 2-bromo-3-nitropyridine in a similar manner to that of Preparative Example 1, powdery copper (194 mg) and cuprous chloride (603 mg) were added to 84 ml of a concentrated aqueous solution of ammonia. The obtained mixture was kept at 120°C by heating in a sealed tube for 15 hours and treated to give 170 mg of 7-amino-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-c]pyridine. This product was reacted and treated in a similar manner to that of Examples 1 and 2 to give 57 mg of the title compound.

¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ(ppm): 6.93(1H, d, J=6.6Hz), 7.45(1H, dd, J=6.6, 5.8Hz), 7.53(1H, dd, J=8.0, 7.6Hz), 7.61(1H, d, J=7.6Hz), 7.73(1H, d, J=2.8Hz), 7.85(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.96(1H, d, J=1.2Hz), 11.90-12.10(1H, m), 12.72(1H, br s)

Claims

1. Sulfonamide or sulfinic ester derivative of formula (I) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof:



Wherein

A is a monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic ring which may be substituted with one to three substituents selected from amino optionally substituted with C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₃₋₆-cycloalkyl; C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylthio, OH, NO₂, CN, SH, halogen, and any of the following groups:

- a-CH₂-d,
- a-e-f,
- a-NR⁷-e-f,
- a-g-h,
- a-NR⁶-g-i and
- (CH₂)_p-(CH₂)_q-d, wherein

a is a single bond or -M-(CH₂)_k-

M is a bond, O, S, NH or N(C₁₋₆-alkyl),

k is an integer of 1-5,

- d is amino which may be substituted with OH, CN, halogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, or C₁₋₆-alkylthio,
 e is -S(O)- or -S(O)₂-,
 f is amino which may be substituted with C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₁₋₆-alkoxy; C₁₋₆-alkyl, CF₃-, -(CH₂)_m-
 d or -NR⁴-(CH₂)_m-d, wherein
 R⁴ is H or C₁₋₆-alkyl,
 m' is an integer of 2-6, and
 d is as defined above
- g is -C(O)- or -C(S)-,
 h is amino which may be substituted with C₁₋₆-alkyl; C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, OH or -(CH₂)_n-
 d or -NR⁵-(CH₂)_n-d, wherein
 R⁵ is H or C₁₋₆-alkyl,
 n' is an integer of 2-6, and
 d is as defined above
- i is H, C₁₋₆-alkoxy or is defined as f
 R⁶, R⁷ each represent H or C₁₋₆-alkyl
 j is O or S
 p is an integer of 1-5, and
 q' is an integer of 2-6;
- if the substituent is an amino group substituted with two alkyl groups, the alkyl groups may be combined to form a 5- or 6-membered ring;
- B is an unsaturated 6-membered hydrocarbon ring wherein one carbon may be replaced by nitrogen,
- C is heterocyclic five-membered ring containing one or two N-atom(s),
 the rings B and C may each be substituted by C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylamino, halogen, oxo, CN, OH, CF₃, or a group -C(=O)-r, wherein
 r is H, OH, amino which may be substituted with C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₁₋₆-alkoxy;
- W is a single bond or -CH=CH-;
- X is -NH- or -N(C₂₋₆-alkyl);
- Y is C or N; and
- Z is -NH-, -N(C₁₋₆-alkyl)- or N,
- with the provisos that the following combinations are excluded
- (1) A is 4-methylbenzene, W is a bond, X is -NH-, B is methoxybenzene and C is unsubstituted imidazole,
 (2) A is 4-(acetamido)benzene or 4-aminobenzene, W is a bond, X is -NH-, B is unsubstituted benzene and C is unsubstituted pyrazole.
- A compound or pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1, wherein W is a single bond.
 - A compound or pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1, wherein W is a single bond, X and Z are each a group represented by formula -NH-, and Y is carbon.
 - A compound or pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein B is benzene or pyridine which may be substituted.

5. A compound or pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in any of claims 1 to 4, wherein C is pyrrole which may be substituted.

6. A compound or pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1, wherein A is benzene or pyridine which may be substituted, B is benzene which may be substituted, C is pyrrole which may be substituted, W is a single bond, and X and Z are each a group represented by formula -NH-.

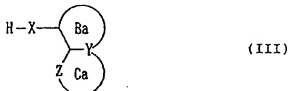
7. A compound or pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1, which is selected from among

- 1) 4-amino-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 2) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methanesulfonamido)benzenesulfonamide,
- 3) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-cyanobenzenesulfonamide,
- 4) 6-chloro-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 5) 3-chloro-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 6) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzenesulfonamide,
- 7) N-(3,4-dichloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzenesulfonamide,
- 8) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfonyl)-benzenesulfonamide,
- 9) 4-cyano-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 10) 4-carbamoyl-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 11) 6-amino-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 12) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(2-sulfamoylethyl)-benzenesulfonamide,
- 13) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(methylsulfonyl)-ethyl]benzenesulfonamide,
- 14) 6-amino-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 15) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-isopropylamino-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 16) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-[(2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl)amino]-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 17) 3-cyano-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 18) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylmethanesulfonamido)benzenesulfonamide,
- 19) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[(methanesulfonamido)methyl]benzenesulfonamide,
- 20) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-cyclopropylamino-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 21) N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-methyl-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 22) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylsulfonyl)-benzenesulfonamide,
- 23) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(methanesulfonamido)ethyl]benzenesulfonamide,
- 24) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylmethyl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 25) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-thiocarbamoylbenzenesulfonamide,
- 26) 5-bromo-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 27) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-ethylsulfonyl)-benzenesulfonamide,
- 28) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(ethanesulfonamido)-benzenesulfonamide,
- 29) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-benzenesulfonamide,
- 30) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfonylmethyl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 31) N-(3,4-dichloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylmethyl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 32) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylacetamido)-benzenesulfonamide,
- 33) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-hydroxy-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 34) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(N-methylmethanesulfonamido)ethyl]benzenesulfonamide,
- 35) 4-carbamoylmethyl-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzenesulfonamide,
- 36) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[(N-methylmethanesulfonamido)methyl]benzenesulfonamide,
- 37) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-hydroxybenzenesulfonamide,
- 38) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-sulfamoyl-2-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 39) 6-acetamido-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 40) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-1-methyl-4-imidazolesulfonamide,
- 41) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-formamido-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- and
- 42) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-sulfamoylmethyl-2-pyridinesulfonamide.

8. A process which comprises reacting a sulfonic acid represented by the general formula (II):

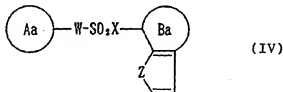


(wherein Aa represents a ring as defined in claim 1 with respect to A which may be protected; and W is as defined in claim 1) or a reactive derivative thereof with a compound represented by the general formula (III):



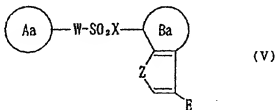
20 (wherein X, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1; Ba represents a heterocycle as defined in claim 1 with respect to B which may be protected; and Ca represents a heterocycle as defined in claim 1 with respect to C which may be protected) and, if necessary, deblocking the resulting product when the product has a protective group.

9. A process which comprises reacting a compound represented by the general formula (IV):



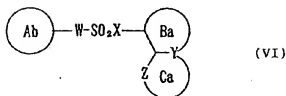
35 (wherein Aa and Ba are each as defined in claim 8; and W, X and Z are each as defined in claim 1) with a halogenating agent and, if necessary, deblocking the resulting product when the product has a protective group.

10. A process which comprises reacting a compound represented by the general formula (V):



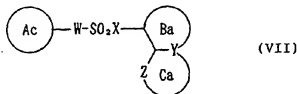
50 (wherein Aa and Ba are each as defined in claim 8; W, X and Z are each as defined in claim 1; and E represents a substituent convertible into a cyano group through dehydration) with a dehydrating agent and, if necessary deblocking the resulting product when the product has a protective group.

11. A process which comprises reacting a compound represented by the general formula (VI):



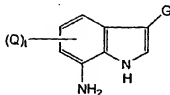
10 (wherein Ab is a ring as defined in claim 1 with respect to A which has a substituent convertible into an amino group through reduction and may be protected; Ba and Ca are each as defined in claim 8; and W, X, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1) with a reducing agent and, if necessary, deblocking the resulting product when the product has a protective group.

- 15 12. A process which comprises reacting a compound represented by the general formula (VII):



(wherein Ac is a ring as defined in claim 1 with respect to A which has a leaving group on the ring or the substituent and may be protected; Ba and Ca are each as defined in claim 8; and W, X, Y and Z are each as defined in claim 1) with a nucleophile and, if necessary, deblocking the resulting product when the product has a protective group.

- 30 13. An antitumor agent containing a sulfonamide derivative or a sulfonic ester derivative or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1 as an active ingredient.
- 35 14. A drug composition comprising a pharmacologically effective amount of a sulfonamide derivative or a sulfonic ester derivative or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1 and a pharmacologically acceptable carrier.
- 40 15. The use of a sulfonamide derivative or a sulfonic ester derivative or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof as set forth in claim 1 in the preparation of an antitumor agent.
16. 7-Amino-1H-indol derivatives of the general formula



wherein

55 G is a halogen atom or -CN,

Q is selected from a halogen atom, -CN, C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, hydroxyl, oxo, a group of the formula -C(O)-R (wherein R is hydrogen, amino which may be substituted with C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy or hydroxyl), C₁₋₆-alkylamino and trifluoromethyl; and

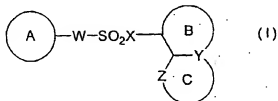
T is an integer of 0-2,

and when $t = 2$ the substituents Q may be the same or different from each other.

17. 7-Amino-1H-indol derivative according to claim 16, wherein each Q represents a halogen atom, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCH}_3$, or $-\text{OH}$.

Patentansprüche

1. Sulfonamid- oder Sulfonsäureesterderivat der Formel (I) oder ein pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz davon:



worin

A ein monocyclischer oder bicyclischer aromatischer Ring ist, der mit ein bis drei Substituenten substituiert sein kann, ausgewählt aus Amino, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit C_{1-6} -Alkyl oder C_{3-6} -Cycloalkyl; C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{1-6} -Alkoxy, C_{1-6} -Alkylthio, OH, NO_2 , CN, SH, Halogen und beliebigen der folgenden Gruppen:

- a- CH_2 -d,
- a-e-f,
- a- NR^7 -e-f,
- a-g-h,
- a- NR^6 -g-i und
- (CH_2)_p-i-(CH_2)_q-d

worin:

- a eine Einfachbindung oder -M-(CH_2)_k- ist,
M ist eine Bindung, O, S, NH oder N(C_{1-6} -Alkyl),
k ist eine ganze Zahl von 1-5,
- d ist Amino, das mit OH, CN, Halogen, C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{1-6} -Alkoxy oder C_{1-6} -Alkylthio substituiert sein kann,
- e ist -S(O)- oder -S(O)₂-,
- f ist Amino, das mit C_{1-6} -Alkyl oder C_{1-6} -Alkoxy substituiert sein kann; C_{1-6} -Alkyl, CF_3 , -(CH_2)_m-d oder - NR^4 -(CH_2)_m-d, worin
 R^4 H oder C_{1-6} -Alkyl ist,
m ist eine ganze Zahl von 2-6 und
d ist wie oben definiert,
- g ist -C(O)- oder -C(S)-,
- h ist Amino, das mit C_{1-6} -Alkyl substituiert sein kann; C_{1-6} -Alkyl, C_{1-6} -Alkoxy, OH oder -(CH_2)_n-d oder - NR^5 -(CH_2)_n-d, worin
 R^5 H oder C_{1-6} -Alkyl ist,
n ist eine ganze Zahl von 2-6 und
d ist wie oben definiert,
- i ist H, C_{1-6} -Alkoxy oder wie oben für f definiert,
- R^6 , R^7 repräsentieren jeweils H oder C_{1-6} -Alkyl,
- j ist O oder S,
- p ist eine ganze Zahl von 1-5 und
- q ist eine ganze Zahl von 2-6;

falls der Substituent eine Aminogruppe ist, die mit zwei Alkylgruppen substituiert ist, können die Alkylgruppen unter Bildung eines 5- oder 6-gliedrigen Rings miteinander verbunden sein;

B ist ein ungesättigter 6-gliedriger Kohlenwasserstoffring, worin ein Kohlenstoff durch Stickstoff ersetzt sein kann,

C ist ein heterocyclischer 5-gliedriger Ring, der ein oder zwei Stickstoffatome enthält,

die Ringe B und C können jeweils durch C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₁₋₆-Alkoxy, C₁₋₆-Alkylamino, Halogen, Oxo, CN, OH, CF₃ oder eine Gruppe -C(=O)-r, worin r H, OH, Amino, das mit C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₁₋₆-Alkyl oder C₁₋₆-Alkoxy substituiert sein kann, ist, substituiert sein;

W ist eine Bindung oder -CH=CH-;

X ist -NH- oder -N(C₁₋₆-Alkyl);

Y ist C oder N; und

Z ist -NH-, -N(C₁₋₆-Alkyl)- oder N, mit den Massgaben, dass die folgenden Kombinationen ausgenommen sind:

(1) A ist 4-Methylbenzol, W ist eine Bindung, X ist -NH-, B ist Methoxybenzol und C ist unsubstituiertes Imidazol,

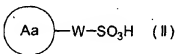
(2) A ist 4-(Acetamido)benzol oder 4-Aminobenzol, W ist eine Bindung, X ist -NH-, B ist unsubstituiertes Benzol und C ist unsubstituiertes Pyrazol.

2. Verbindung oder pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz davon gemäss Anspruch 1, worin W eine Einfachbindung ist.
3. Verbindung oder pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz davon gemäss Anspruch 1, worin W eine Einfachbindung ist, X und Z sind jeweils eine Gruppe der Formel -NH und Y ist Kohlenstoff.
4. Verbindung oder pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz davon gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin B Benzol oder Pyridin ist, das substituiert sein kann.
5. Verbindung oder pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz davon gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, worin C gegebenenfalls substituiertes Pyrrol ist.
6. Verbindung oder pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz davon gemäss Anspruch 1, worin A Benzol oder Pyridin ist, das gegebenenfalls substituiert sein kann, B ist gegebenenfalls substituiertes Benzol, C ist gegebenenfalls substituiertes Pyrrol, W ist eine Einfachbindung und X und Z sind jeweils eine Gruppe der Formel -NH-.
7. Verbindung oder pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz davon gemäss Anspruch 1, die ausgewählt ist aus

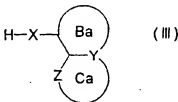
- (1) 4-Amino-N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)benzolsulfonamid,
- (2) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methansulfonamido)-benzolsulfonamid,
- (3) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-cyanobenzolsulfonamid,
- (4) 6-Chlor-N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinsulfonamid,
- (5) 5-Chlor-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzolsulfonamid,
- (6) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzolsulfonamid,
- (7) N-(3,4-dichlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzolsulfonamid,
- (8) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfonyl)-benzolsulfonamid,
- (9) 4-Cyano-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzolsulfonamid,
- (10) 4-Carbamoyl-N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)benzolsulfonamid,
- (11) 6-Amino-N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinsulfonamid,
- (12) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(2-sulfamoyl-ethyl)-benzolsulfonamid,
- (13) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(methylsulfonyl)-ethyl]benzolsulfonamid,
- (14) 6-Amino-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinsulfonamid,
- (15) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-isopropylamino-3-pyridinsulfonamid,
- (16) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-[[2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl]amino]-3-pyridinsulfonamid,
- (17) 3-Cyano-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzolsulfonamid,
- (18) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylmethansulfonamido)benzolsulfonamid,
- (19) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[(methansulfonamido)methyl]benzolsulfonamid,
- (20) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-cyclopropylamino-3-pyridinsulfonamid,

- (21) N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-methyl-3-pyridinsulfonamid,
 (22) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylsulfamoyl)-benzolsulfonamid,
 (23) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(methansulfonamido)ethyl]benzolsulfonamid,
 (24) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylmethyl)-benzolsulfonamid,
 (25) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-thiocarbamoylbenzolsulfonamid,
 (26) 5-Brom-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-2-pyridinsulfonamid,
 (27) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-ethylsulfamoyl)-benzolsulfonamid,
 (28) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(ethansulfonamido)-benzolsulfonamid,
 (29) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-benzolsulfonamid,
 (30) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(methylsulfonylmethyl)benzolsulfonamid,
 (31) N-(3,4-dichlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylmethyl)benzolsulfonamid,
 (32) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-methylacetamido)-benzolsulfonamid,
 (33) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-hydroxy-3-pyridinsulfonamid,
 (34) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(N-methylmethansulfonamido)ethyl]benzolsulfonamid,
 (35) 4-Carbamoylmethyl-N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-benzolsulfonamid,
 (36) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[(N-methylmethansulfonamido)methyl]benzolsulfonamid,
 (37) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-hydroxybenzolsulfonamid,
 (38) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-sulfamoyl-2-pyridinsulfonamid,
 (39) 6-Acetamido-N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinsulfonamid,
 (40) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-1-methyl-4-imidazolsulfonamid,
 (41) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-formamido-3-pyridinsulfonamid und
 (42) N-(3-chlor-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-sulfamoylmethyl-2-pyridinsulfonamid.

8. Verfahren, das die Umsetzung einer Sulfonsäure der allgemeinen Formel (II):

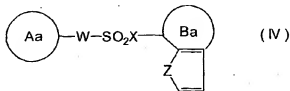


(worin Aa einen Ring, wie in Anspruch 1 in bezug auf A definiert, der geschützt sein kann, darstellt; und W ist wie in Anspruch 1 definiert) oder eines reaktiven Derivats davon mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (III):



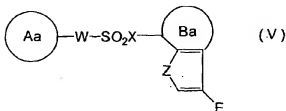
(worin X, Y und Z jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert sind, Ba ist ein Heterocyclus, wie er in Anspruch 1 in bezug auf B definiert ist, der geschützt sein kann, und Ca ist ein Heterocyclus, wie in Anspruch 1 in bezug auf C definiert, der geschützt sein kann) umfasst, und bei Bedarf die Entschützung des resultierenden Produkts, wenn das Produkt eine Schutzgruppe aufweist.

9. Verfahren, das die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (IV):



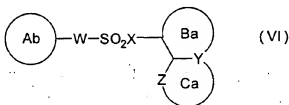
(worin Aa und Ba jeweils wie in Anspruch 8 definiert sind, und W, X und Z sind jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert) mit einem Halogenierungsmittel umfasst, und bei Bedarf die Entschützung des resultierenden Produkts, wenn das Produkt eine Schutzgruppe aufweist.

10. Verfahren, das die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (V):



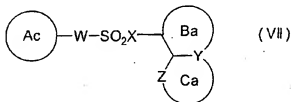
(worin Aa und Ba jeweils wie in Anspruch 8 definiert sind, W, X und Z sind jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert, und E ist ein Substituent, der durch Dehydratisierung in eine Cyanogruppe umgewandelt werden kann) mit einem Dehydratisierungsmittel umfasst, sowie bei Bedarf die Entschützung des resultierenden Produkts, wenn das Produkt eine Schutzgruppe aufweist.

11. Verfahren, das die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (VI):



(worin Ab ein Ring ist, wie er in Anspruch 1 in bezug auf A definiert ist, der einen Substituenten aufweist, der durch Reduktion in eine Aminogruppe umgewandelt werden kann und der geschützt sein kann; Ba und Ca sind jeweils wie in Anspruch 8 definiert, und W, X, Y und Z sind jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert) mit einem Reduktionsmittel umfasst, und bei Bedarf die Entschützung des resultierenden Produkts, wenn das Produkt eine Schutzgruppe aufweist.

12. Verfahren, das die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (VII):



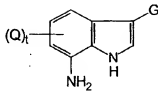
(worin Ac einen Ring darstellt, wie er in Anspruch 1 in bezug auf A definiert ist, der eine Abgangsgruppe am Ring oder am Substituenten aufweist und der geschützt sein kann; Ba und Ca sind jeweils wie in Anspruch 8 definiert, und W, X, Y und Z sind jeweils wie in Anspruch 1 definiert) mit einem Nukleophil umfasst, und bei Bedarf die Entschützung des resultierenden Produkts, wenn das Produkt eine Schutzgruppe aufweist.

13. Antitumormittel, das ein Sulfonamidderivat oder ein Sulfonsäureesterderivat oder ein pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz davon gemäss Anspruch 1 als Wirkstoff enthält.

14. Wirkstoffzusammensetzung, die eine pharmakologisch wirksame Menge eines Sulfonamidderivats oder eines Sulfonsäureesterderivats oder eines pharmakologisch annehmbaren Salzes davon gemäss Anspruch 1 und einen pharmakologisch annehmbaren Träger umfasst.

15. Verwendung eines Sulfonamidderivats oder eines Sulfonsäureesterderivats oder eines pharmakologisch annehmbaren Salzes davon gemäss Anspruch 1 zur Herstellung eines Antitumormittels.

16. 7-Amino-1H-indol-Derivate der allgemeinen Formel:



worin

G ein Halogen oder -CN ist,

Q ist ausgewählt aus einem Halogenatom, -CN, C₁₋₆-Alkyl, C₁₋₆-Alkoxy, Hydroxy, Oxo, einer Gruppe der Formel -C(O)-R (worin R Wasserstoff, gegebenenfalls mit C₁₋₆-Alkyl substituiertes Amino, C₁₋₆-Alkoxy oder Hydroxy ist), C₁₋₆-Alkylamino und Trifluormethyl; und t ist eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 2,

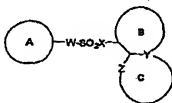
und wenn t = 2 ist, können die Substituenten Q identisch oder voneinander verschieden sein.

17. 7-Amino-1H-indol-Derivat gemäss Anspruch 16, worin jedes Q ein Halogenatom, -CH₃, -OCH₃ oder -OH darstellt.

Revendications

1. Dérivé de sulfonamide ou d'ester sulfonique de formule

(I) ou un sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de celui-ci :



(I)

dans laquelle

A est un noyau aromatique monocyclique ou bicyclique qui peut être substitué avec un à trois substituants choisis parmi des amino optionnellement substitué avec un/des alkyle en C₁₋₆ ou cycloalkyle en C₃₋₆; alkyle en C₁₋₆, alcoxy en C₁₋₆, alkyl(en C₁₋₆)thio, OH, NO₂, CN, SH, halogène, et l'un quelconque des groupes suivants :

-a-CH₂-d,

-a-e-f,

-a-NR⁷-e-f,

-a-g-h,

-a-NR⁶-g-i et

-(CH₂)_p-l-(CH₂)_q-d, dans lesquels

- a est une liaison simple ou $-M-(CH_2)_k-$
M est une liaison, O, S, NH ou N-alkyle en C_{1-6}
k est un nombre entier de 1-5,
- d est un amino qui peut être substitué avec un/des OH, CN, halogène, alkyle en C_{1-6} , alcoxy en C_{1-6} , ou alkyl (en C_{1-6}) thio,
e est $-S(O)-$ ou $-S(O)_2-$,
f est un amino qui peut être substitué avec un/des alkyle en C_{1-6} ou alcoxy en C_{1-6} ; un alkyle en C_{1-6} , CF_3 , $-(CH_2)_{m'-d}$ ou $-NR^d$, $-(CH_2)_{m'-d}$, dans lesquels
- R^d est H ou un alkyle en C_{1-6} ,
 m' est un nombre entier de 2-6, et
d est comme défini plus haut
- g est $-C(O)-$ ou $-C(S)-$,
h est un amino qui peut être substitué avec un/des alkyle en C_{1-6} ; un alkyle en C_{1-6} , un alcoxy en C_{1-6} , OH, ou $-(CH_2)_{h'-d}$ ou $-NR^5$, $-(CH_2)_{h'-d}$, dans lesquels
- R^5 est H ou un alkyle en C_{1-6} ,
 n' est un nombre entier de 2-6, et
d est comme défini plus haut
- i est H, un alcoxy en C_{1-6} ou est défini comme f
 R^6, R^7 représentent chacun H ou un alkyle en C_{1-6}
j est O ou S
- p est un nombre entier de 1-5, et
q' est un nombre entier de 2-6;

si le substituant est un groupe amino substitué avec deux groupes alkyles, les groupes alkyles peuvent être combinés de manière à former un cycle à 5 ou à 6 membres;

- B est un cycle d'hydrocarbure insaturé à 6 membres dans lequel un carbone peut être remplacé par un azote,
C est un hétérocycle à cinq membres contenant un ou deux atomes de N,
les cycles B et C peuvent chacun être substitués par un/des alkyle en C_{1-6} , alcoxy en C_{1-6} , alkyl/(en C_{1-6})amino, halogène, oxo, CN, OH, CF_3 , ou un groupe $-C(=o)-r$, dans lequel
- r est H, OH, un amino qui peut être substitué avec un/des alkyle en C_{1-6} , un alkyle en C_{1-6} ou un alcoxy en C_{1-6} ;
W est une liaison simple ou $-CH=CH-$;
X est $-NH-$ ou N-alkyle en C_{1-6} ;
Y est C ou N; et
Z est $-NH-$, N-alkyle en C_{1-6} ou N,

sous les conditions que les combinaisons suivantes soient exclues

- (1) A est un 4-méthylbenzène, W est une liaison, X est $-NH-$, B est un méthoxybenzène et C est un imidazole non substitué.
(2) A est un 4-(acétamido)benzène ou un 4-aminobenzène, W est une liaison, x est $-NH-$, B est un benzène non substitué et C est un pyrazole non substitué.
2. Composé ou sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de celui-ci comme énoncé dans la revendication 1, dans lequel W est une liaison simple.
3. Composé ou sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de celui-ci comme énoncé dans la revendication 1, dans lequel W est une liaison simple, X et Z sont chacun un groupe représenté par la formule $-NH-$, et Y est un carbone.
4. Composé ou sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de celui-ci comme énoncé dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel B est un benzène ou une pyridine qui peuvent être substitués.

5. Composé ou sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de celui-ci comme énoncé dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel C est un pyrrole qui peut être substitué.

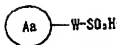
6. Composé ou sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de celui-ci comme énoncé dans la revendication 1, dans lequel A est un benzène ou une pyridine qui peuvent être substitués, B est un benzène qui peut être substitué, C est un pyrrole qui peut être substitué, et X et Z sont chacun un groupe représenté par la formule -NH-.

7. composé ou sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de celui-ci comme énoncé dans la revendication 1, qui est choisi parmi :

- 1) 4-amino-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzènesulfonamide,
- 2) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(méthanesulfonamido)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 3) N-(2-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-cyanobenzènesulfonamide,
- 4) 6-chloro-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 5) 3-chloro-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzènesulfonamide,
- 6) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzènesulfonamide,
- 7) N-(3,4-dichloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-sulfamoylbenzènesulfonamide,
- 8) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(méthylsulfonyl)benzènesulfonamide,
- 9) 4-cyano-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzènesulfonamide,
- 10) 4-carbamoyl-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzènesulfonamide,
- 11) 6-amino-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 12) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(2-sulfamoyléthyl)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 13) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(méthylsulfonyl)-éthyl]benzènesulfonamide,
- 14) 6-amino-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 15) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-isopropylamino-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 16) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-[[2-(diméthylamino)-éthyl]amino]-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 17) 3-cyano-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)benzènesulfonamide,
- 18) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-méthylméthanesulfonamido)benzènesulfonamide,
- 19) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[(méthanesulfonamido)-méthyl]benzènesulfonamide,
- 20) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-cyclopropylamino-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 21) N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-méthyl-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 22) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-méthylsulfamoyl)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 23) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(méthanesulfonamido)-éthyl]benzènesulfonamide,
- 24) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylméthyl)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 25) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-thiocarbamoylbenzènesulfonamide,
- 26) 5-bromo-N-(3-cyano-1H-indol-7-yl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 27) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-éthylsulfamoyl)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 28) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(éthanesulfonamido)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 29) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-méthylcarbamoyl)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 30) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(méthylsulfonylméthyl)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 31) N-(3,4-dichloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(sulfamoylméthyl)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 32) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-(N-méthylacétamido)-benzènesulfonamide,
- 33) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-hydroxy-3-pyridinesulfonamide
- 34) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[2-(N-méthylméthanesulfonamido)éthyl]benzènesulfonamide,
- 35) 4-carbamoylméthyl-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)benzènesulfonamide,
- 36) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-[(N-méthylméthanesulfonamido)méthyl]benzènesulfonamide,
- 37) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-4-hydroxybenzènesulfonamide,
- 38) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-5-sulfamoyl-2-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 39) 6-acétamido-N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide,
- 40) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-1-méthyl-4-imidazolesulfonamide,
- 41) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-6-formamido-3-pyridinesulfonamide, and
- 42) N-(3-chloro-1H-indol-7-yl)-S-sulfamoylméthyl-2-pyridinesulfonamide

8. Procédé qui comprend de faire réagir un acide sulfonique représenté par la formule générale (II) :

(II)



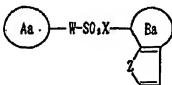
(dans laquelle Aa représente un cycle comme défini dans la revendication 1 par rapport à A qui peut être protégé ; et W est comme défini dans la revendication 1) ou un dérivé réactif de celui-ci avec un composé représenté par la formule générale (III) :



(III)

(dans laquelle X, Y et Z sont chacun comme définis dans la revendication 1 ; Ba représente un hétérocycle comme défini dans la revendication 1 par rapport à B qui peut être protégé ; et Ca représente un hétérocycle comme défini dans la revendication 1 par rapport à C qui peut être protégé) et, si nécessaire, de déprotéger le produit résultant lorsque le produit a un groupe protecteur.

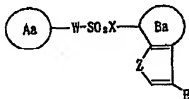
9. Procédé qui comprend de faire réagir un composé représenté par la formule générale (IV) :



(IV)

(dans laquelle Aa et Ba sont chacun comme définis dans la revendication 8 ; et W, X et Z sont chacun comme définis dans la revendication 1) avec un agent halogénant et, si nécessaire, de déprotéger le produit résultant lorsque le produit a un groupe protecteur.

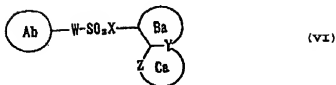
10. Procédé qui comprend de faire réagir un composé représenté par la formule générale (V) :



(V)

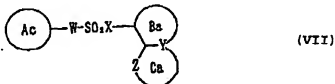
(dans laquelle Aa et Ba sont chacun comme définis dans la revendication 8 ; W, X et Z sont chacun comme définis dans la revendication 1 ; et E représente un substituant transformable en un groupe cyano par déshydratation) avec un agent déshydratant et, si nécessaire, de déprotéger le produit résultant lorsque le produit a un groupe protecteur.

11. Procédé qui comprend de faire réagir un composé représenté par la formule générale (VI) :



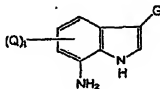
nécessaire, de déprotéger le produit résultant lorsque le produit a un groupe protecteur.

12. Procédé qui comprend de faire réagir un composé représenté par la formule générale (VII) :



(dans laquelle Ac est un cycle comme défini dans la revendication 1 par rapport à A qui a un groupe partant sur le cycle ou le substituant et peut être protégé ; Ba et Ca sont chacun comme définis dans la revendication 8 ; et W, X, Y et Z sont chacun comme définis dans la revendication 1) avec un nucléophile et, si nécessaire, de déprotéger le produit résultant lorsque le produit a un groupe protecteur.

13. Agent anti-tumeur contenant un dérivé de sulfonamide ou un dérivé d'ester sulfonique ou un sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de ceux-ci comme énoncé dans la revendication 1 en tant qu'ingrédient actif.
14. Composition de médicament comprenant une quantité pharmacologiquement efficace d'un dérivé de sulfonamide ou d'un dérivé d'ester sulfonique ou d'un sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de ceux-ci comme énoncé dans la revendication 1 et un support pharmacologiquement acceptable.
15. Utilisation d'un dérivé de sulfonamide ou d'un dérivé d'ester sulfonique ou d'un sel pharmacologiquement acceptable de ceux-ci comme énoncé dans la revendication 1 dans la préparation d'un agent anti-tumeur.
16. Dérivés du 7-amino-1H-indole de formule générale :



dans laquelle

- 50 G est un atome d'halogène ou -CN,
 Q est choisi parmi des atome d'halogène, -CN, alkyle en C₁₋₆, alcoxy en C₁₋₆, hydroxyle, oxo, un groupe de formule C(O)-R (dans laquelle R est un hydrogène, amino qui peut être substitué avec un/des alkyle en C₁₋₆, alcoxy en C₁₋₆ ou hydroxyle) , alkyl (en C₁₋₆)amino et trifluorométhyle ; et
 T est un nombre entier de 0-2.

et lorsque t = 2 les substituants Q peuvent être identiques ou différents les uns des autres.

17. Dérivé du 7-amino-1H-indole selon la revendication 16, dans lequel chaque Q représente un atome d'halogène,

-CH₃, -OCH₃, ou -OH-.

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